FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XLVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, MAY 2, 1864. [NO. 2448.

PRINTED EVERY MONDAY,
EDWARD J. HALE & SONS,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $6 00 per annum, paid in advance.
Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER, $10 00.
Advertisements inserted for $2 per square of 16 lines for the first, and one dollar for each succeeding publication. Advertisements not exceeding a half-square (eight lines) $1 for the first and 50 cents for each succeeding insertion

SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

THE SOUTH VICTORIOUS.
NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!!
(OUR OWN PUBLICATIONS.)

MYRTLE LEAVES, (just from the press,)	$2 00
Songs of Love and Liberty, (just from the press,)	75
Primary Geography, (just from the Press.)	2 00
Yorke's English Grammar, 3d Edition,	2 00
First Book in Composition,	2 00
Hill's Poems, second edition,	1 50
Morven and Linda,	25
Dixie Primer, Pictorial, 3d Edition,	50
First Dixie Reader,	75
The Dixie Spelling Book (in Press,)	
Johnson's School Arithmetic (in Press.)	
The Jack Morgan Songster (in Press.)	
Elementary Spelling Book (in Press.)	

The above books are sold at at one third off to the trade.

The following books are published at various places in the Confederacy:

NOVELS:	
Lady Audley's Secret,	5 00
Dickens' Last Novel,	2 00
Robert and Harold,	3 50
Eleanor's Victory,	5 00
Les Miserables: Fantine,	3 00
" " Marius,	3 00
" " St. Denis	3 00
" " Jean Valjean,	3 00
The Bohemian,	1 25
Raids and Romance of Morgan and Men.	6 50
Field and Fireside Nouvelette,	2 00
The Confederate, A Romantic Essay,	2 50
Silas Marner,	5 00
The Battle of the Bards,	3 00
SCHOOL BOOKS.	
Hunter's Piano Forte Instructor,	3 00
Lander's Arithmetic,	2 00
Bingham's Latin Grammar,	4 00
Primary Geography,	2 00
York's English Grammar,	2 00
First Book in Composition,	2 00
Dixie Primer, Pictorial, 3d Edition,	50
First Dixie Reader,	75
Wesleyan Catechism, No. 1,	25
Wesleyan Catechism, No. 2,	75
Capers' Catechism,	50
Biblical Catechism, by Lansdell,	75
MILITARY WORKS.	
Gilham's Manual,	10 00
Army Regulations,	6 00
Evolutions of the Line,	5 00
Wheeler's Cavalry,	7 00
Napoleon's Maxims of War,	1 25
Bayonet Exercise and Skirmisher's Drill,	1 25
Volunteer's Field and Camp book,	1 25
General Orders,	6 00
Warren's Surgery—by Dr. Warren,	6 00
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.	
The War and its Heroes,	3 50
Myrtle Leaves,	2 00
Hill's Poems,	1 50
Southern Model Letter Writer,	1 00
Morven and Linda,	25
Rival Administrations,	1 00
Scriptural Views of National Trials,	3 00
Romantic Passages in S. W. History,	3 50
Diary of the War,	3 00
The Siege of Vicksburg,	2 50
Bombardment of Vicksburg	3 50
The Sunday School Bell,	50
The Sunday School Wreath,	75
Plowing and Ditching,	1 25
Fun for the Camp,	1 50
The Camp Jester,	1 00
Campaign from Texas to Maryland,	3 00
Neeley's Discourses,	3 50
Dr. Deems's Sermons,	2 50
The Age—A New Monthly,	2 50
Southern Literary Messenger,	2 50
Map of Confederate States,	5 00
Dr Deems's Portrait,	1 50
Jackson's Portrait,	1 50
Soldier Boy Songster,	1 00
Songs of Love and Liberty,	75
Bonnie Blue Flag Songster,	50
Cotton Field Melodies,	50
Rebel Songster,	1 00
Confederate Song Book,	1 00
Stonewall Song Book,	1 00

Those ordering books to be sent per mail, must remit 10 cents extra on the dollar to pay postage.

BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.
April 28. 28*tf

EDWARD PAYSON HALL.

WOULD respectfully announce to the public his constant and utmost willingness to give instruction to as many as may feel inclined to attend at his Academy, near Christ Church, Rowan county, N. C. His method of communicating knowledge being principally by short oral and practical lectures, the number of pupils he feels himself capable of permanently benefitting would be by no means limited; and during the present Distressing scarcity of schools, and urgent demand for the most impassioned earnestness among teachers, his soul burns with the liveliest zeal to extend to every child within his reach the benign influence of education. He would briefly state the following, as the leading features of his plan:—

1. That the chief lesson and the chief habit to be inculcated is OBEDIENCE.

2. A *habit of observation* should be formed in the student. This will inevitably insure his future progress in learning. The business of education is half completed, whenever this habit is formed.

3. That a thorough knowledge of Grecian and Roman Literature, derived from reading the pages of the ancient classics, should form the *ground work*, not the *gaudy pinnacle* of the educational fabric.

4. That all *book studies* should first be presented in oral and practical lectures. All the lessons, both in foreign languages and in English, in the Higher Mathematics and the Natural Sciences, (not even excepting English Grammar and Orthography,) are first pronounced and explained by the teacher, and repeated by the pupil, till the latter understands the import and correct intonation and pronunciation of every word. By this means knowledge is much more rapidly acquired—everything being learnt correctly, there is nothing to unlearn, and as the pupil is compelled to exhibit his understanding of the subject, *flote an' vague verbal description* can have no evil influence over his mind.

5. The method of teaching the Latin and Greek is that pursued in the Italian Universities and the University of Otho at Athens. By adopting this course, the pupil, without much metaphysical or grammatical training, is immediately introduced to a practical acquaintance with the languages. The Polish youth learn Latin thus, in every town of that country, in a period scarcely ever exceeding two years.

6. That punishment should constitute the *exception* not the *rule* in school-government.

7. That *thought* can in no wise exist without *affection*.

Rates of tuition will remain at the old standard, payable in produce, or its equivalent in value.

The institution is situated within a short distance of the line of the W. N. C. Railroad, 12 miles from Salisbury, and within sight of the Third Creek Station.

March 5. 14*12t

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.
THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 28, 1864.

GOV. VANCE'S SPEECH.—We are both surprised and mortified to find that the Petersburg Express and Lynchburg Republican have indulged in harsh remarks against Gov. Vance founded upon the brief and hasty telegraphic dispatch which went from this place on the day the Governor spoke. Well may these papers conclude, taking such a dispatch as the speech, that Gov. Vance "has fallen far short of his Wilkesboro' effort," yes, as far short as thirty lines are to half that number of columns. Could not these papers wait until they could find out what the speech really was, before they assailed it? Is it just, or wise, to jump at such an imperfect account as thirty lines *could* give of a three hours' speech, as a foundation for an assault upon one of the bravest and truest of our public men and officers, and thus contribute what may be in their power to weaken him and strengthen his opponent? If, as the Express says, Gov. Vance "has discharged his official duties faithfully, ably and patriotically, and if, as it says, its "confidence in his devotion to the interests of the Confederacy is undiminished," why not allow its readers' confidence to remain alike undiminished, by at the least waiting till it could ascertain whether the Governor had really done or said anything inconsistent with such devotion? If these papers were Holdenites in disguise, as we very well know they are not, they could scarcely have done more to help Holden than thus to go off at half-cock upon imperfect information. The Republican professes that "it can see very little difference now between Vance and Holden." It would have seen a very marked difference if it had heard the speech of Gov. Vance. It would have seen that he has "broken down" from no position announced in his speech at Wilkesboro' (not Waynesboro' as the Republican has it.)

The Express objects to the Governor's wish that President Davis should continue to hold out propositions for peace to Lincoln, and says it "would like to know how the President can take any such measures?" Well, it is easy to answer that very simple question: The President could take such measures precisely as he had already, three several times, taken them. If it would be "humiliation and degradation" to take such measures now, was it less so to take them then? It is all sheer nonsense—we say it with great respect for the usual good sense of the Express—to assert that the President may not three times or three hundred times propose negotiations to the yankees. And the only reason, we doubt not, why he has not a fourth time made the proposition is that he did not believe the moment was propitious. In this he thought differently from Gov. Vance, who in December last suggested to him to make such a fourth effort, and the President thought so much of the suggestion as to take it into serious consideration. He had no idea that it would be "immediately degrading," as the Express says, but only that it would be ineffectual and therefore useless, and feared that it might appear to the yankees as a confession of weakness and would therefore be hurtful. To this conclusion Gov. Vance quietly assented, as he knew that the President had peace quite as much at heart as he or any one else, and it was his duty and province to decide the question of propriety and of time.

The object of Gov. Vance in his speech here, and it was a very proper object, very effectually accomplished, was to show that he was not opposed to peace, as the Holdenites pretend, and in favor of nothing but interminable war; but that he had four months ago written to the President on the subject. This was the true course. Unlike Holden and his followers, he did not get up a clamor about it, the effect of which would be to encourage the yankees and depress our own people, but quietly appealed to the President and our Congressmen, and called upon Gov. Brown, and we suppose other Governors, to make similar appeals to the President. And but for the false pretences of the Holdenites, none but the confidential friends of the Governor would ever have heard that he had made this effort for negotiations.

The fact is, that the propriety of repeating efforts to institute negotiations is a matter about which patriots may differ. We, who utterly repudiate Holdenism and its mode of operation for peace, and in all its phases, thought with Gov. Vance that a fourth effort might be made, not only without degradation, but with benefit to our cause at home, at the North, and in Europe. The President, surveying all the ground, and having more information to guide him than we could possibly have, having as strong a desire for peace, and more at stake than we, determined that the time was not arrived. When he shall think that it has arrived, as it will at some time, he will be deterred from seizing it by no notion of immeasurable degradation.

The Governor's further purpose was to show, as he did show, that he and Gov. Brown agreed as to the mode of negotiating for peace, viz: by and through the constituted authorities of the Confederate government, and that it is the baldest sort of a pretence of the Holdenites that *they* agree with Gov. Brown, for *their* mode is by separate State action, which they could only accomplish by first getting a Convention to take North Carolina out of the Confederacy by a second secession. In all this the Republican will see that there is a very great difference between him and Holden.

The Express and Republican may rest assured that no man could have more earnestly and eloquently advocated the vigorous prosecution of the war as the true road to peace, than did Gov. Vance in his speech here. They have done him great injustice, and to the same extent furthered the cause of his competitor.

PANIC IN WALL STREET.—On the 19th inst. there occurred in New York, owing to a slight contraction by the banks, a premonitory symptom of what will soon happen upon a larger scale—a panic in money and stocks. Stocks fell from 3½ to 23½ per cent., a dozen brokers failed, one of them losing $900,000; Wall street was so filled with people as to bar the passing of vehicles; ordinarily calm men ran through the streets like school boys, in search of money; various fisticuffs occurred, to the high gratification of admiring spectators; stocks representing $15,000,000 were thrown upon the market to raise money. Since the 1st inst. the banks have been depleted to the amount of $41,000,000. A prohibitory tariff and high taxes are urged. These will come too late, it at all.

THE BATTLE OF PLYMOUTH.—The press and people of North Carolina have often complained that the press of Virginia was wanting in common fairness to the North Carolina troops after the battles in that State, in which they always did their duty gloriously, but never got credit for it till about the time the battle was forgotten; whilst every noble deed of the Virginia and other troops was instantly heralded to the world. We have repeatedly said that the fault was not with the Virginia press so much as with the North Carolina troops themselves, and this is shown by the utter want of information in regard to the late glorious victory at Plymouth. Here has been more than a week elapsed since that victory, gained upon our own soil and mainly by our own troops, and yet, except the brief official telegraphic dispatch, almost the only accounts received have been from Virginians through Virginia papers. Not a single letter appears to have been written by any North Carolinian, either for publication or that would be of interest if published. Not even any statement of the casualties, to relieve the anxious suspense of the thousands of North Carolinians who had relatives or friends in the battle. By the time the public mind shall be attracted to some later event, to the exclusion of this at Plymouth, we shall doubtless begin to hear something from our own soldiers about it, coupled, no doubt, with complaints that they have been overlooked. We don't see how such complaints can be made against any but themselves. They could scarcely expect North Carolina Editors in distant parts of the State to write out accounts of the battle which they did not see, or to give lists of casualties by guess. We appreciate modesty, but this silence about great events which ought to be known, is not modesty—it is a criminal indifference to the truth of history and to the feelings of friends.

Since the above was in type, the last mail brought us the following letter:

HAMILTON, N. C., April 23.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: I adopt this mode of communicating with the friends and relations of Co. C, 35th N. C. T., in order to let them know how we fared in the Plymouth expedition.

We started, with 3 brigades of infantry, Hoke's, Kemper's and Ransom's, 28 pieces of artillery and one reg't of cavalry, from our outpost at Foster's Mills on the 17th, and drove in what we did not capture of the yankee pickets in front of Plymouth that evening. The 18th was spent in reconnoitering, and at night our brigade made a feint in front of town while Hoke's charged and captured a fort on the left. Our iron-clad also arrived and passed the forts on the river Monday night, (the 18th,) running one of the yankee gunboats out of town and sinking the other. Tuesday was spent in preparing for the grand attack which came off Wednesday morning. Our brigade was placed on the right, Hoke's on the left of our lines. We lay in line of battle Tuesday night and commenced advancing at daybreak Wednesday. We had to charge a fort through a large level field about 300 yards wide, exposed to the fire of two forts; but it was handsomely done without a waver. Our reg't charged the fort on the left of the yankee lines and captured it. It mounted 3 guns and was defended by four companies of infantry. When that fort was taken the town was virtually ours. Our boys then charged through town and drove the yanks from in front of Hoke's brigade, which came into town without opposition. The yankees assembled in their strongest fort and made a show of resistance, but our old ram (as they call her) soon convinced them that a white flag would answer a better purpose where their stars and stripes were so proudly floating, and they accordingly made the substitution.

We took about 2300 prisoners, 26 pieces of the *very best* artillery, (one 200-lb. Parrott gun and one 100-pounder,) 2500 stand of small arms and *any amount* of quartermaster, commissary and ordnance stores. Our loss will hardly exceed 500 in killed and wounded. Our reg't lost 9 killed on the field and 99 wounded. Our company lost only 4 wounded—none dangerously.

We have had a very hard time of it, but are very well paid for our trouble. Every one got what he wanted and more than he could carry off.

A MEMBER OF Co. C.

P. S. We are now guarding the prisoners at Hamilton. I do not know whether we will go with them to Weldon or not.

It is rumored to-day that little Washington is evacuated.

Kemper's brigade was engaged with a fort up the river some distance from the town during the siege, which surrendered when the garrison learned that the town had fallen.

"WITHOUT MILITARY SUCCESS ALL MEASURES WILL FAIL."—Such are the concluding words of a Report laid before the yankee Senate by the Secretary of the Treasury, Chase, proposing some remedies for the financial disorders with which they are troubled. His remedies are, however, confessedly inadequate. He admits that nothing short of taxation to one-half the amount of the expenditures and a reduction of the expenditures to the lowest point, will ensure financial success. And this taxation he does not recommend, for the reason, evidently, that he knows that his Congress dare not lay such taxes. It is a notable fact that the comparatively poor South not only cheerfully pays such taxes, but actually demanded of their Representatives that they should be levied, whilst the rich and boastful North will not submit to anything approaching to such a burden. The reason is obvious: The South is defending herself; the North is assailing. With the South all is at stake, and it is economy as well as patriotism to give half to save the remainder; yea it is wise to give all our property rather than to lose all that makes property desirable. But, says Chase, even if the people of the North would submit to heavy taxation, "without military success all measures will fail." Such admissions indicate an extremity of difficulty that must soon bring the yankee finances to the final crash.

Mr. Sherman of Ohio, the leader of the Senate, reiterated the sentiment of Mr. Chase, saying that "the true remedy for our evils, as all know, was the success of our armies." This true remedy seems to be difficult of obtainment. The patient is "getting no better fast," as Hoke and Forrest, Smith and Taylor can testify. A great victory by Lee over Grant will put the remedy altogether beyond reach and the patient will die.

The same discussion brought out other things very encouraging to the South. Mr. Fessenden of Maine said, "there were many amongst us who cultivated a hostility to our currency because they sympathised with our enemy." And Mr. Chandler of the same State went further and declared his belief that "in New York city to-day, Jeff Davis would get a larger vote than a loyal man." Hurrah! Things are working. Only let us be victorious in the great battles of this campaign, and all will be well.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.—In noticing this on Monday we intimated doubts of its genuineness. These doubts have been confirmed. The correspondence is officially pronounced *bogus* by the authorities at Richmond. It was a clumsy 'April fool.'

FROM THE ARMY OF TENNESSEE.

Correspondence of the Fayetteville Observer.

CAMP 58th N. C. Reg't, Dalton, Ga., April 12, 1864.

Messrs. Editors: Since the battle of "Stoneside" near this place on the 25th Feb'y, nothing of interest has occurred to disturb the quiet of our camps. The enemy has not shown any decisive indications of another "on to Atlanta," and he will probably not undertake the job unless he can do so in large force.

In consequence of the lull in the storm of war we have been permitted to enjoy the comforts of our cabins the greater part of this winter almost without interruption. The army is in fine health and spirits and full of hope for the future.

It is I believe generally acknowledged, that employment for the mind or body is essential to the happiness of man. Certainly from the various expedients resorted to, to while away the idle hours, this principle is recognized by our soldiers in camp, as a walk through the camps out of drill hours will amply testify. Here you may find a ten pin alley made of hewed logs with cannon balls for bowling worn by frequent use as bright as silver; near by the shouts of other parties engaged in the time-honored games of "Town ball," "Bandy," &c., will carry you back to your school boy days. The scores of miniature windmills above, and the many articles of comfort and luxury of camp manufacture that adorn the inside of the cabins, to say nothing of a well thumbed book found here and there, prove that many have found in-door employment during the rainy days. Why is the mechanical skill of so many men not turned to more practical account? For instance, why is not there a travelling shoe shop in every brigade with materials for repairing our lacerated soles. (I double-quicked the heels off of my only pair of shoes to-day and the soles may come next.)

The recent snow-storm was the occasion to us of much amusement and of many hard fought snow-ball battles, some of them on no contemptible scale. Many brigades went into these battles with "all the pomp and circumstance of glorious war," fighting in regular order, skirmishers thrown forward, colors flying, field and staff officers mounted, &c. Fighting at such close quarters many prisoners were captured by the victorious party, a Brigadier not unfrequently being one of the number. The prisoners were *paroled* on the spot. You must not understand though that we have much spare time on our hands; for in good weather drills, from the squad to that of an army corps, is the order of the day.

Gen. Johnston has wrought a great change in this army, and the troops seem to have unlimited confidence in his skill and judgment as a commander.

The N. C. Reg'ts, 58th and 60th, are in Reynolds' Brigade and Stevenson's Division of Hood's Corps. The consolidation heretofore existing between the 58th and 60th has been dissolved—the first named alone being larger than the average size of the regiments now in service. These regiments almost unanimously re-enlisted for the war sometime since, when such things were *fashionable*. I have seen no notice of the fact in any of the N. C. papers.

Our Colonel (Palmer) has been detached from the Reg't for some time past and is now in command of the Mountain District of N. C. Our State needs not a braver nor a more vigilant and faithful sentinel to stand upon her western walls to keep back the spoiler from our homes.

I cannot close this communication without paying a passing tribute to the memory of two noble men of this Reg't who fell in the late battle at Stoneside:—Lt. L. A. Page of Co. H, and James Juglis, Sg't Major of the Reg't—both of Caldwell county. The first was wounded in the leg by a musket ball, from the effects of which he died in the Hospital at Atlanta, on 6th of March, the last was mortally wounded by a cannon ball and died in a few hours thereafter. The writer knew them well, and with many others feels their loss like that of a brother. Brave, patriotic and generous, their country in their death has lost two of its truest defenders, and their comrades two of their loved and long-tried companions.

SOLDIER.

CAPTURE OF A NOTED OUTLAW.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

ASHEBORO', April 25, 1864.

Messrs. Editors: Believing it will be pleasing to the Home Guards and others of the counties of Randolph, Moore and Montgomery, as well as the loyal citizens and soldiers everywhere, I have to state that the notorious Bill Owens has at last been captured, and is now confined in Randolph jail. The Sheriff of Randolph having in his hands a capias against said Owens for burglary, on Saturday evening last received information of his whereabouts. On Sunday morning he summoned his posse, consisting of nearly all the men in Asheboro' and others, and marched to a place some two miles southeast of Col. Jesse D. Cox's, where, upon *breasting* the woods for some half a mile, two camps were discovered, but appeared to have been deserted only a short time before, and on continuing the search farther, some two hundred yards from one of the camps, the notorious Owens was discovered in a brush with his wife—no arms about him, and none of his associates to be seen. He has a dangerous wound, received, as he says, in that affray at Simmons's last February. He is now where, it is to be hoped, justice will reach him. Peter Garner, a detailed soldier from the army, was met with and summoned by the Sheriff, and was one of the Sheriff's posse when Owens was taken, and Garner was the first man that "bearded the lion." There were no remains of any property or goods about the deserted camps, save part of a newspaper—the Raleigh Standard.

ONE OF THE POSSE.

RETALIATION.—The Northern papers abound with inflammatory articles about a reported massacre by Forrest of the white and black garrison which surrendered to him at Fort Pillow. Lincoln, in a speech at Baltimore, expressed his belief in the story, said he was investigating it, and if found true, "the retribution shall as surely come," said he, intimating that some of the prisoners now in his hands should be executed in retaliation. We are happy to believe that it is not true. With all the provocatives of the inhuman war waged against us by the enemy, nothing would excuse such an act, to ourselves or to the world. A. B. Witmore of the U. S. Navy writes to the Memphis Argus a long account of the battle, in which he participated. He says the garrison fought till but few were left alive, and they were received as prisoners; that Forrest shot one of his own men for refusing quarters; that Maj. Bradford, who was captured, was paroled, violated his parole by escaping, was recaptured, and of course executed.

THE 500 PER CENT. PENALTY.—Capt. McGowan, Post Quartermaster at this place, has received the following Circular from the Quartermaster General's office, Richmond:

"Congress was asked to pass a law making the penalty in default of delivery of tax in kind five times the Assessors' valuation. It was supposed that the law was intended to embrace the crops of '63, but it has been decided that it *does not*, except so far as relates to bacon and tobacco, which are not "ready for market" until after January '64; thus bacon and tobacco are subject to the fivefold penalty. Other crops of '63 are subject to the 50 per ct. penalty. The fivefold penalty applies to the crops of '64 and following."

This is all right, and will quiet the just complaints of the public against the previous decision of the Department, which subjected grain and all other tithes not delivered, to this 500 per cent. penalty. Our readers may recollect that we discussed the whole question on the 14th inst., contending for precisely the decision now made, which is equivalent to a decision that the amended tax law passed on the 17th Feb'y last is *not* referred back to April 24, 1863, but is in reality a new tax law, applicable to 1864 only and not to 1863 also.

A PARTIAL VIEW.—The Hillsboro' Recorder, (an earnest friend to Gov. Vance,) in declining to publish some bitter denunciation of Mr. Holden, expresses the opinion that such denunciations, rather than Mr. Holden's own opinions, have induced the Northern belief that he is friendly to the North and hostile to the South, just as the yankees were led into the same belief two years ago in relation to Gov. Vance. Our venerable friend, it seems to us, takes but a partial view of the case. Gov. Vance had never uttered a word which was used at the North to foster such a belief as to his position. On the contrary, he was during the whole canvass making it manifest to the Northern people that he was with the South by fighting the North at the head of his gallant regiment. The Northern people *were* misled as to Gov. Vance by others. But with Mr. Holden the case is widely different. Our friend does not find republished in the Northern papers extracts from Southern papers or speeches or resolutions against Mr. Holden to show his position. It is Mr. Holden's own words that are republished from his own newspaper, the Raleigh Standard, to show his views. Not garbled extracts either. But whole articles, that of "Davidson" for instance. These are printed at the North in full, in pamphlet and on broadsides, and circulated by the million as Black Republican electioneering documents. They have paralyzed the Northern Peace Party, who have protested against such publications being permitted here. Our friend of the Recorder may not have known these facts. *But Mr. Holden does.* He has known them for many months. Most unfortunately for the country now, for himself hereafter, the knowledge had not the slightest effect upon his course. To change it might have helped his country, but he could not then have been a candidate for Governor.

A SHABBY TRICK.—Mr. Holden is out in a card in the Raleigh Progress, beginning as follows:

"MR. PENNINGTON: Please do me the favor to publish the following extract from Gov. Vance's Fayetteville speech, together with the correspondence between Gov. Vance and myself, referred to by him. It will be seen that the Governor has not correctly set forth the character of my letter in reply to him."

The trick here is in speaking of an extract from the North Carolinian's condensed sketch of Gov. Vance's speech as if it were, what it did not pretend to be, "Gov. Vance's Fayetteville speech." The fact is that the Governor *did* "correctly set forth the character" of Mr. Holden's letter by reading it and the whole correspondence, even to the printed slip Mr. Holden enclosed in his letter.

The Carolinian of yesterday says:

"Mr. Holden is out in a card in the Progress, in which he copies a portion of the speech of Gov. Vance reported in the Carolinian, referring to the correspondence between himself and the latter gentleman on being invited to meet him at Fayetteville and other points where he should speak. He says "It will be seen that the Governor does not correctly set forth the character of my letter in reply to him." The reporter did not profess to give the exact language of Governor Vance, having only taken notes of his speech. But Mr. Holden is in error when he says Gov'r Vance did not state correctly the character of that correspondence. The Governor read the entire correspondence, as published by Mr. H. He took no mean advantage of his opponent.

"In justice to Gov'r Vance, will the Progress please copy this?"

THE YANKEES IN MISSISSIPPI.—We have seen a letter from a lady in Mississippi to her uncle in this place, giving an account of the conduct of the yankees during their late invasion. She says:—

"We have suffered bitterly. Mr. S—— has been robbed of most of his property by the miserable wretches. They stole 3000 lbs. bacon, 600 lbs lard, all other provisions, horse, saddle, gun, clothing, bedclothes, and plundered even my daughter's trunks. They broke up farming utensils, burnt up all the fences, broke my carriage to pieces, and just left everything in ruins. The town is a heap of ashes—all the stores, all public buildings, and six private dwellings were burned. I cannot describe, nor can you imagine, the horrors of a yankee visitation. I pray that you may never know what I have endured. To be obliged to sit silent while hundreds of impudent soldiers went through everything I had and took whatever suited their fancy. One lady living near Meridian was stripped to the waist and whipped with a leather strap until she revealed the place where she had hidden her money and jewelry—$30,000 in specie—and they got it."

From Dalton.—DALTON, April 27.—Brownlow's Yankee cavalry, 500 strong, dashed into Spring Place this morning, but beyond the capture of one citizen, effected nothing. This was nothing more than a reconnoissance of the route by which the enemy will advance.

From Northern Virginia.—ORANGE C. H., April 27.—Mosby surprised a picket of the enemy, consisting of 40 men, at Hunter's Mill, Fairfax county, on Friday last, capturing 6 men and 18 horses. The enemy pursued Mosby, recapturing 4 horses, and taking prisoner Lieut. Hunter, and wounding Lieut. Nelson. A fight between Mosby and the yankees occurred at Leesburg, on Monday week, in which the yankees lost 3 killed and 7 wounded,—our loss 1 wounded.

All the yankees have left the Valley. Most of them are coming to reinforce Meade. Averill has gone to Southwestern Virginia on a raid. Meade is receiving reinforcements over the Alexandria railroad.

From the Blackwater.—Passengers report that the enemy have burnt their camps, evacuated Suffolk, and retired behind their entrenchments immediately around Portsmouth. Their negro troops committed a most brutal outrage upon the person of a very estimable young lady residing a short distance from Suffolk a few days since. It is supposed that the enemy's recent reverses in Eastern Carolina have induced the withdrawal of their troops from Suffolk and other points in that section.

Petersburg Express, 26th.

The Promotion of Gen. Hoke.—President Davis immediately on hearing of the capture of Plymouth, sent to Gen. Hoke the following:

Brig. Gen. Hoke: In the name of the Confederacy, I thank you for your success. You are a Major General from the date of the capture of Plymouth.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The Tithes in the 3d District.—GOLDSBORO', April 23.—Col. D. K. McRAE—Dear Sir:—I send you a statement, showing the amount of tithes in the 3d Congressional District, (including two counties of the 2d,) as shown by the Assessor's estimate. Bear in mind that from Carteret county and Craven, we do not realize much, and have no estimates, and that a part of Onslow and Jones are declared "impracticable," and are, therefore, turned over to the District collector, to be collected in their money value; and that the estimates for "impracticable Districts" are not included in the following amounts.

Sweet Potatoes. 25,336 Bushels; Irish Potatoes, 122 bushels; Corn, 107,410 bushels; Wheat, 1,970 bushels; Oats, 2694 bushels; Rye, 1,130 bushels; Rice, 23,647 pounds; Hay, 27,316 pounds; Fodder, 2,387,552 pounds; Cotton, 35,573 pounds; Wool, 4,207 pounds; Tobacco, 237 pounds; Peas, 960 bushels; Ground Peas, 319 bushels.

Assessor's estimates for bacon not in. Of this article, our Agents report 293,665 pounds, and 9,606 pounds salt pork, making an aggregate of 303,271 pounds collected in the month of March alone.

Raleigh Confederate, 27th.

Who "Proclaimed War."—The New York Times, an accredited leading Republican paper, and the especial organ in New York of the Administration, writes this as a fact that cannot be gainsayed:—

"The Confederacy wanted peace, and sent Commissioners to Washington to receive it. We would not receive them, and proclaimed war! They accepted war. The question who fired the first gun is nothing."

MARRIED,

By J. M. Stout, Esq., Mr. WM. PIKE to Miss MARIA TEAGUE, all of Chatham county.

We are authorized to announce Col. S. J. COBB as a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF of Robeson County at the election in August next.

March 21. 20 19t*pd

We respectfully suggest the name of Col. W. B. RICHARDSON of Moore county, as a suitable person to represent the people of Moore and Montgomery, in the next Senate of North Carolina. MANY CITIZENS.

April 22. 26*9tpd

We are authorized to announce ELAM J. HARRINGTON, Co. A, 5th N. C. Cavalry, a candidate to represent the county of Moore in the next Legislature of N. C.

April 23 26*9tpd&te

I announce myself a candidate to represent the county of Robeson in the next Legislature. An advocate of the principles of State sovereignty and civil liberty so ably and recently enunciated by Vice President Stephens, I am in favor of securing an early and honorable peace and opposed to any further heavy taxation of the people. A member of the C. S. Army, I shall, if elected to the Commons, forward and defend the interests both of civilian and soldier. At an early future day I shall express my views more at length to the voters of this county.

ARCH'D ARNE McBRYDE.

Camp Holmes, April 13. 24-4tpd

Camp 18th N. C. Troops,
NEAR LIBERTY MILLS, VA., Feb'y 6, 1864.

THE undersigned announces to the citizens and soldiers of Bladen county, that he is a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF of said County, and would be pleased to receive their support

He pledges himself, if elected, to discharge the duties of the office with the same fidelity and zeal which he trusts has characterized him as a soldier.

BENJ F. RINALDI,
7*tiApd] Capt. Co. A, 18th N. C. T.

To the Voters of Moore County.

I DESIRE to give my reasons for being a candidate, also my opinion of public affairs.

1. Winter before last I was slightly afflicted with rheumatism, but it did not injure me much. Last Winter I was again severely afflicted.

2. I know no reason why I cannot represent my county as well as those who have represented it for the last ten or fifteen years. There is no great act done but what any man of good common sense could have done. I have fought through many a hard battle to defend my country and now wish to be remembered.

3. I have been solicited by many warm and sincere friends to become a candidate.

4. I would like to know if the people of Moore are determined to vote against soldiers who have done so much for them. Last Fall we offered you two good soldiers and they were both rejected. At the beginning of this cruel war we expected to be respected and honored if we would go and defend our country. Now are we to be cast off as unworthy to hold any place of trust, honor or profit. I cannot believe this. There are too many true patriotic citizens in Moore for this to be so.

[illegible] you, I have a great many friends in the army and at home, and as many relations as any man in the county; then vote for me.

I was for the old Union until Lincoln called for seventy-five thousand men to fight against the South, and I believed then as I now do that the Union of the old United States is dissolved forever. I am tired of the war and want peace as much as any man, but I want an honorable peace. I am opposed to an unconditional submission or of N. C. acting in any other way except with her other sister States. Action otherwise would be dangerous and destructive. There is no such thing as subjugating the South if we would all be true and do our duty and put our trust in God, who doeth all things well. I believe the Lord in His own good time will bless us with peace and that sooner or later our Government will be recognized by the world, and we will be a free and an independent people.

I am in favor of the soldier's wages being raised. Our Congressmen get $16 per day and a poor soldier gets $11 per month, barely enough to pay for his dinner in Richmond, the Capitol of the Government, for which he is fighting.

A word to you my soldier friends: I look upon you as being the means of saving our country and all we have or ever will have from the lowest and most degraded enemy the world ever knew. You have fought from Charleston to Gettysburg, and have poured out your blood freely; can you desecrate the graves of your brother soldiers by submitting to an ignominious peace? No, never. I wish you to remember that I have fought and suffered with you and am well acquainted with a soldier's wants, and if we ever expect to be respected we must be united and stand up for each other. United we stand, divided we fall. Then on the first Thursday in next August vote, first for Gov. Vance the soldier's friend, second for your brother soldier, ELAM J. HARRINGTON.

April 23 26*3tpd

NOTICE.

THE undersigned wishes to inform the intelligent public that he wants to buy five hundred or a thousand lbs. of good GOOD GREEN HIDES, for which I will pay flour at $6 per barrel or corn at $1 per bushel, and allow 15 cents per lb., for hides delivered at my Tannery or Mills in Moore county, on Bear Creek.

S. M. CARTER.

April 18 26*4tpd

Another Large Arrival.

900 PAIR WHITTEMORE COTTON CARDS No. 10. 1800 Pairs COTTON CARDS, Leather Leaf.

Powder, Shot and Caps, Pure Cod Liver Oil for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and Consumption, Wool Cards, Coffee, Sugar, Tea and Rio Coffee, Copperas, Shoe Thread, Fish Hooks, Plough Lines, Horse Collars, Blacking, Tacks, Soda, Pitchforks, Brandies, Whiskeys, &c., &c., &c. WILSON'S Oil and Leather Establishment, Wilmington, N. C.

April 4 21 4t*4t

$100 REWARD.

I WILL give the above reward for the apprehension and confinement so that I get him, of a NEGRO BOY, who runaway from the plantation of Peter J. Nicholson, dec'd, in Richmond county, N. C., in August 1863.

Said boy's name is George, is about 21 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, weighs about 150 lbs; when spoken to speaks quickly and shows his front teeth, and has a small scar on one side of his chin; has a high forehead, and looks pretty independent, and is black. My address is Bostick's Mills, Richmond Co., N. C.

JAMES M. BOSTICK, Adm'r.

March 21. 18*5tcd tf

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Feb'y Term 1864.

Neill McNeill and wife Sarah, and Neill McNeill as Trustee of the Estate of Mary J. Harris, and Angus A. Harris, against Dr. David McBryde, Administrator with the Will annexed of Alex McBryde, dec'd, Mrs Mary McBryde, widow of the said deceased, and also Angus McBryde, Alex. McBryde and Mary McBryde, Jr.

Petition to Account.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Angus McBryde, Alex McBryde, and Mary McBryde, Jr., three of the Defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of Feb'y 1864.

22*6tpd JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clerk.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Messrs. Editors: My attention has been called to a communication in the Carolinian of the 20th inst. over the signature of "A Friend of Harnett," in which he spins out a labored production, more remarkable for its verbiage than his own prudence, taking exception to the remarks of Chairman Hodges and the resolutions passed at a meeting held at Lillington on the 9th, recommending to the people the policy of holding a Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates who if elected would reflect the sentiments of the loyal people of our county. I regret exceedingly, and I think it very unfortunate for "A friend of Harnett" to have given expression of his disapprobation in the manner he has to the use of the word loyal in the first resolution. He has it in his head that loyal is not the right word—rather thinks it is ominous of evil, and, apparently, he is so horrified at the idea, conveying the impression that there are disloyal men in our county, he puts the interrogatory with great astonishment, and probably with less consciousness than sensibility, "Are there traitors in Harnett"? I would like to know if "A friend of Harnett" has just been born again that he asks such a question? Has he been in Jerusalem so long and has not known this thing? Did he ever hear of resolutions of Turner's store notoriety? Did he open his mouth in condemnation of such "slander" on the county? Oh no! that would not convey an unfavorable impression on the "minds of the people of Cumberland." Where was the "wag at my elbow" on that occasion, that he did not "suggest" something else to him? But why does he object to the word loyal?—that is the point. Does he tell what other word could have been used with equal propriety? He would not have had the meeting to use the word disloyal: for he is "A friend of Harnett," as his *nom-de plume* would indicate. Then why, in all candor, does he object to the word? Is there something in it more than a term? Has he been studying a certain kind of Philosophy of the Middle Ages? Is he undoubtedly a Realist? I would like to know what he is. He is so discriminating in the use of words that he overhauls Chairman Hodges too about the word "tincture." It may be he can't associate the idea with anything else but with medicine, and if that be so, I really commisserate him. He may as well go gathering figs from thistles, as to expect delicious tinctures to be made of nauseous drugs. There must be something in this word also apart from it as a term. What is it? Did he anticipate Chairman Hodges by associating with it a term of his own fabrication, viz: "suspected Vance men"? It may be the Chairman would gratify "A friend of Harnett" if he wants to know the properties of his tincture, as the Convention will be apt to patent-right the nostrum in May.

But to return. What does loyalty mean in the connection so objectionable to "A friend of Harnett?" I will venture to give him a satisfactory definition, and will warrant the assertion that it will meet the approbation of every district's representative in the meeting. *Loyalty*, as used there, is *fidelity* to the government—not State—not Confederate seperately, but both. We recognize ourselves as living under two governments—therefore we owe two allegiances, and the men in this meeting, holding these allegiances, sans peur et sans reproche, recommended to the county——that is, that portion of the county who hold these allegiances in the same respect—to hold a Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates with just such principles, and the "friend of Harnett" may be assured that the Convention will nominate no others. That is what they recommended—that is the idea they intended to convey—nothing more—nothing less; and yet "A friend of Harnett's sickens at the word loyal, and I imagine turns off his head as he did at Hodges' tincture, with his upper lip somewhat contracted. Loyal is the word and he must take it, nolens volens.

But he says the meeting wanted to create the impression in Cumberland that we had some disloyal people up here—"a dangerous and a powerful element." It is not so; for the element is neither dangerous nor powerful. If is true we have an element up here composed as a general thing of men of the "baser sort," who, if a dozen or more of loyal candidates run for the Legislature, dividing the loyal votes may prove to be so powerful and dangerous as to send men who are not, nor indeed can be, representatives of a loyal county. Therefore was the necessity of a Convention to avoid this contingency.

He asks by "what *test* are they to be discovered?" Why, the easiest thing imaginable. The *test* has been practised up here so much that it has absolutely been reduced to a science. I will give him the formula most used in these parts, and with a little practice he may become as expert in discovering, as Gen. Winder's policemen are in detecting "traitors"—(his word, not ——) and that it was a mixed logic—it's a syllogism. I will only give him the major premise. *Holden is disloyal*. I want him to put an "element now as minor premise, and if the conclusion don't follow as certain as night follows day, then I am no judge of tests. Some expert detectives in these parts can rattle them off just like solving problems by the polynomial theorem in Algebra. Try it, that is the test, and you will find a Holdenite is a Holdenite, whether he be in Governor Vance's private room at the palace in Raleigh with pale face and trembling knees, fleeing from the just indignation of an enraged soldiery, or, whether he be at home abusing Confederate money—preaching State Convention—proclaiming yankee victories—encouraging disaffection, &c —all the same—just as much so as an Israelite *is* an Israelite in N. C. or Palestine or any where else.

But he says, "that some of the leaders in getting up this Convention scheme, two years ago, denounced Vance as a *traitor*." I don't think all in that meeting did vote for Vance two years ago, and while we are regretting it, they will very cheerfully support him this year, taking the lesser of two evils if for no *other* reason. But did "A friend of Harnett" hear the Gov't at Lillington the other day? Would he not suppose he has *seceded* from Holden?—a *secession* somewhat similar to North Carolina's—*rather compulsory*—it is true, but then, being *loyal*, we will vote for him. He supports the Administration in prosecuting the war to an honorable termination. Does "A friend of Harnett" give encouragement directly or *indirectly* to the *disloyal* element, who, having *nothing* to lose and *all* to gain, want peace on *any* terms. The Governor don't. Yes, for these reasons we will vote for him. But, he reprimands the men of that meeting though *rather severely* for a *young* convert—hardly think it graceful to assume the dignity of a *Magnus Apollo* all at once. Hear him—"Gentlemen," says he, "have you repented of these sins?" *Is he quite* sure he voted for the Gov't himself two years ago? Would n't he surprised *if he* was not like that or of the Governor's he was telling us about the other day, that had such a *thick hide* and a *short memory*. But let "A friend of Harnett" reprimand as he will in this respect,

"Our's is the *open*, yours the *hidden* shame,
The vulture *sees* with us but *stinks* with you."

"A friend of Harnett" shows too *great* suspicion and more irritability than necessary in his entire communication, both as to the manner and object of that meeting. He infers that because the meeting took place in the Register's office, the men composing it were were some "disloyal men, or at least suspected Vance men" at Lillington on the 9th. I wonder if he really thought this thing was done in the *dark*? He evidently wished to convey that impression; because he calls it a "dark apartment." Well, he early impressions. It is a wonder he did not compare it to the *dark lanthern* of defunct notoriety. What does he mean by "suspected Vance men?"—it is a new term. Does he mean Vance men with *Holden principles*? If he means, that there were some *Vance* men, who are Convention men; why, then he is *easily* understood. I for one never did like the way the *Greeks* took Troy—consequently, I am prejudiced against *Trojan horses*. *Timeo Danaos dona ferentes*."

Again, he tries to create the impression that it was the object of this lated convocation of *loyalists* at Lillington to *forestall* public opinion in favor of some one of the "household of the faithful." No such thing was intended, but *since* then, efforts of a puny nature, sigs. have been published as evidences of *preference* in different portions of Harnett, with about the same *earnestly* that attaches to yankee glorifications over imaginary victories. If a meeting composed of men from every district in an entire county but *one*, re*commending* a method *only*, and that for patriotic and united action, characterized in which *three* men "*solitary and alone*," stand up ty but that of the Ephesians! Indeed, *all* have not yet bowed their knees to *Baal* in Harnett.

"A friend of Harnett," as has been said, has shown too great sensibility about the proceedings of the Lillington meeting—too evident undoubtedly not to be seen by the dullest perception. He who runs may read it. But after all, it is easily understood.

"The flesh will quiver where the *pincers* tear,
Blood will flow where the *knife is* drawn."

If the *loyal* men in Harnett and it in their power to forestall public opinion in favor of any thing, it would simply be to press upon our fellow voters of Cumberland the necessity of united action in the coming contest. We are in the midst of a crisis portentous in the extreme—the die is cast—the issue is made—it it rule or ruin, independence or subjugation. Thus, it behooves us in times like these to select representatives who will "cast the *sun* for our people"—men, pure, like Cæsar's wife, and above *suspicion*—men, with principles as fixed, immovable and determined as the solidity of marble itself, and then we will fear not, aiming at no *ends* but our God, *truth* and our *country*. [1t] CONVENTION.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the General Assembly of North Carolina, at its ensuing meeting in May, for a Charter for the Cross Creek Manufacturing Company.
April 27 27-3tpd

Surgeon General's Office,

RALEIGH, N. C., April 27, 1864.

I PROPOSE to Establish, in the City of Raleigh, a manufactory for

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

The object of this enterprise is to supply these useful articles to all soldiers from this State, who have been, or may be, so maimed in the service as to require them.

Privates and non-commissioned officers will be furnished gratuitously. Commissioned officers will be charged the actual cost.

Disabled soldiers are requested to correspond with the undersigned, giving name, regiment, rank, locality of amputation, and the precise measurement of the remaining member.

I wish to employ a number of competent mechanics for the above named purpose. All such are invited to communicate immediately with this office.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General North Carolina.
April 30. 28-1m

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT NORTH CAROLINA,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, April 14, 1864.

General Orders, No. 12.

THE following General Orders from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, C. S. Army, Richmond, Va., concerning impressments, are published for the information of all concerned:

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, VA., March 7, 1864.

General Orders, No. 30.

1. The following Acts of Congress concerning "Impressments," and the instructions of the War Department, respecting it, are published for the information and direction of all concerned:

AN ACT to amend "an act to regulate impressments," approved March twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty three, and to repeal an act amendatory thereof, approved April twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty three.

THE CONGRESS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA DO ENACT, That in all cases where property is impressed for the use of the army and navy, or for either public use, under said act, the same shall be paid for at the time of said impressment, unless an appeal shall be taken from said valuation, as hereinafter provided, according to the valuation agreed upon between the parties, or ascertained by loyal and disinterested citizens of the city, county or parish in which the impressment may be made, in the manner and according to the regulations provided in the first, second and third sections of the above recited act, or in the eighth section thereof, where it is applicable.

Sec. 2. Whenever the officer making the impressment of property, under the act hereby amended, shall believe that the appraisement is fair and just, he shall endorse his approval upon the appraisement, and make payment accordingly; but if he shall believe that it is not fair and just, then he shall refuse to approve, and endorse the reason of his refusal on the certificate, and shall have the right to appeal from the decision of the appraisers, by reporting the case to the commissioners appointed under said act to which this is an amendment, for their decision, whose judgment shall be final; and in the meantime, the property shall be held and appropriated by the officer impressing the same, who shall give a receipt therefor to the owner, who shall also have the right of appeal as herein provided.

Sec. 3. The said commissioners shall have power to summon and examine witnesses to enable them to fix the value of property impressed, which shall be a just compensation for the property so impressed, at the time and place of impressment; and, when the commissioners shall have fixed the value of property in cases of appeal, they shall furnish the owner and impressing officer with a statement of such value, which valuation by the commissioners shall be within three months from the time of impressment.

Sec. 4. That said commissioners shall be sworn faithfully to discharge all their duties under this act, and the act to which this is an amendment.

Sec. 5. That the tenth section of the act of which this is an amendment be stricken out, and the following inserted instead thereof: "No slave lab rer on a farm or plantation exclusively devoted to the production of grain or provisions, shall be taken for public use, without the consent of the owner, except in case of urgent necessity, and upon the order of the General commanding the department in which said farm or plantation is situated."

Sec. 6. That the act amendatory of the above recited act, approved April twenty seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty three, and so much of the first section of said act as requires an affidavit to be made by the owner, or his agent, that such property was grown, raised, or produced by said owner, or held, or has been purchased by him, not for sale or speculation, but for his own use or consumption, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 7. That no impressment shall be made under this act or the act to which this is amendatory, for the use or benefit of contractors with the government.

Sec. 8. Nothing in this act shall be construed to authorise the impressing officer to enter an appeal from any decision of the local appraisers under the seventh section of the act to which this is a mendatory.

Approved February 16, 1864.

I. Impressments according to this act, and the act to which this is an amendment, may be made for necessary supplies for the Confederate armies in the field, and for their accumulation in magazines and at posts and depots, and to carry on the various operations of the Military Bureaux connected with the War Department, whenever the same cannot be obtained by contract.

II. They may be made under orders from the Generals commanding armies, departments, corps, divisions, and by commanders of detached parties when a necessity arises therefor. These orders may be executed by appropriate officers of the staff belonging to the army. The Chiefs of the various Bureaux shall designate the officers and persons who shall be competent to make impressments under the authority conferred upon them.

III. Before any impressment shall be made, the impressing officer or his agent will make an offer to the owner, his bailee or agent, in writing, for the purchase of the property, describing the property he wishes to purchase, the price he is willing to pay, and the mode of payment, and stating that, upon a refusal to accept the same, compensation will be made according to the acts of Congress for the regulations of impressments. This notice is to be considered as binding the property until the completion of the negotiation for the sale and transfer of the same to the impressing officer. The property will remain in the custody of the owner and at his risk during the pending of these proceedings, unless a delivery of the same be thereupon made to the impressing officer, with his consent. In case of a change of possession under these circumstances, the Confederate States will be regarded as the owner, and the property held for its use and at its risk.

IV. In all cases in which the offer of an impressing officer is refused, he will proceed to adjust the price according to the first section of the act above recited, that is, by the judgment of two loyal and disinterested persons of the city, county or parish in which the impressment may be made—one to be selected by the owner, his bailee or agent, and one by the impressing officer. In the event of their disagreement, these two will select an umpire of like qualification. The persons thus selected will proceed to assess just compensation for the property so impressed which, if the absolute ownership or the temporary use thereof be required. If the impressing officer believes that the appraisement is fair and just he will endorse his approval, and pay for the property; and the right in the object impressed will become the property of the Confederate States. But if he does not approve of the appraisement he will decline to approve it and endorse the reasons for his refusal on the certificate and forthwith report the case to the commissioners appointed under the act to which this is an amendment, and in the meantime the property will be taken and a receipt describing the property and proceedings for the adjustment of the price and the appeal, given to the owner. The impressing officer will immediately report the case to the appraisers, with a statement of the quality and condition of the property and his opinion upon the subject.

V. No officer or agent will impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family, employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments.

If any question arise as to the fact whether the supplies are necessary, or whether there be a surplus, it will be determined by appraisers mutually selected according to the preceding section and in this case the decision of the appraisers will be binding on the officer, who will not be allowed an appeal therefrom.

VI. These regulations are published as a substitute for the regulations contained in General orders, No. 37 and 161, series of 1863.

By order.
(Signed.) S. COOPER, Adj't and Insp'r Gen'l.

II. The foregoing regulations are published as a substitute for the regulations embraced in the 1st paragraph of General Orders No. 9.

By order of Gov. VANCE:
R. C. GATLIN, Adj't Gen'l.

These papers that have not yet published General Orders No. 9, will please do so, substituting the 1st, paragraph of the foregoing for the 1st paragraph of said General Orders
Raleigh, April 24, 1864. 1t

LOOMS! LOOMS!! LOOMS!!!

THE Subscribers having bought the right for the Counties of Orange, Chatham, Wake, Granville, Person and Caswell, to make, use and sell Kendall's celebrated

"FAMILY HAND OR POWER LOOMS,"

are now engaged in putting them up for sale. This loom is a great invention. It is easily kept in order, and with proper attention, will weave from 15 to 30 yards of cloth per day, according to the kind and quality of the cloth wove. No looms make better cloth. They weave thick or thin, as may be desired. From the same drawing in, simply by changing the treddle strings, which can be done in ten minutes, Plain Cloth, Double Plain, Jeans, Tweeds, Satinet, Blanket, Twill or Serge, Fustian, &c, may be woven. Also double width and seamless bags, if the warp is prepared for that purpose. Any person who knows how to warp beam, and draw in the warp well, in the common looms, can successfully operate on these looms at once. They work with a crank, and are easily worked by a boy or girl 15 years old. They can be worked by hand, water, steam or horse power.

Owing to the high price of labor, material, &c., a limited number of looms will be put up. Orders will be filled in the order that they come.

The price of these looms before the war, for hand power, was $100. We will sell them at the same now, if paid in provisions, wheat, flour, corn, bacon, lard, &c., at old prices or their equivalent in bank, State, or Confederate bills.

GEO. W. PUREFOY,
R. B. SAUNDERS,
Chapel Hill, N. C.
April 29. 28-1m

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term 1864.

Elizabeth McKay, Avon'd Patterson and wife Mary, vs. James S. Carver and wife Amelia.

Petition for Division of Slaves.

IN this case, upon motion, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said James S. Carver and wife Amelia, non-resident defendants, personally to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the 2d Monday in July 1864, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition filed in this case, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte and judgment entered as to them.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Rockingham, 3d Monday of April 1864.
28-6tpd] L. H. WEBB, C. C. C.

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term 1864.

Sarah Stewart vs John Stewart and others.

Petition for Dower.

IN this case, upon motion, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying John, William and Colin Stewart, non-resident defendants, personally to be and appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the county of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the 3d Monday in July 1864, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition filed in this case, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte and judgment entered as to them.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Rockingham, 3d Monday of April 1864.
28*6tpd] L. H. WEBB, C. C. C.

LATE EVENTS

Since the battle of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, where we sustained a defeat that surprised no one, we have had an uninterrupted series of successes, some of no mean magnitude, and all important in their bearing upon the final issues of the war. Hardly a State but has witnessed some triumph of our arms, since the unnecessary disaster we have named. Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee and Texas, have each been the theatre of some victory gained by the Confederates, or some failure sustained by the yankees. The sum total of all these advantages has been very considerable in actual results, but the chief benefits have been consequential. They have cleared the Confederate horizon of every cloud of doubt, and raised the spirits of our armies and people to the pitch of perfect confidence. Upon the enemy the inverse effect has been no less decisive. Even the insanity that has so raged in the North seems to have been shocked into a lucid interval, in which the terrible fact is perceived and confessed that they stand upon the brink of perdition. The last hope now rests upon Grant, who is required to perform what better generals than he, with more powerful armies than he can muster, have signally and ignominiously failed to achieve. Let him fail, as he will, and nothing is left but flat despair, with weeping, wailing, and gnashing of teeth.

In addition to the other advantages that have accrued to us from these numerous successes, two important facts have been demonstrated, which the enemy cannot fail to take to heart: first, the impossibility of holding places once captured, and, as a corollary, the impossibility of holding the country in subjection, "even though they could overrun it; and, second, the impossibility of concentrating a force sufficient to make headway against our principal armies, without so weakening their garrisons, and points important to be held, as to expose them to be swooped upon and destroyed by our Ferrests, Morgans, and other bold and dashing riders. Another lesson, more important, indeed, than either of these, is given by these events, viz: that the expectation so confidently entertained by the enemy that the Confederacy would fail from exhaustion of its military resources, is a delusion and a fallacy; for it is evident that, here in the fourth year of the war, instead of being exhausted and powerless, we are stronger relatively and better able to resist all attempts upon us than at any previous time. These facts cannot be considered by the yankees, without the conclusion being arrived at that they have undertaken what they cannot possibly execute, and their experience thus far must satisfy them, if they are wise, that the longer they persevere in the attempt, the more certain and the more overwhelming will be the ruin which will come upon them as a consequence of their folly and wickedness.

The Northern Government by its continued failures, through these three weary years of bloody conflict, has demonstrated, as the Rebel truly says, to the world, its utter and total inability to accomplish its designs. It has squandered four thousand millions of dollars and half a million of lives in fruitless efforts, and is now in the fourth year of the war, as far from a successful result, as when the first gun was fired. Its credit is exhausted and is daily sinking. The martial ardor of its people, which once blazed so brightly, has cooled, and now gives out but a feeble and uncertain glow, while dissatisfaction unconcealed and outspoken, manifests itself through every part of the nation. The South, which was to be extinguished at a blow, presents a more defiant front, and is better prepared to continue the struggle, than when she first put on her armor and accepted the gage of battle. Her armies confront her enemies wherever they attempt the invasion of her soil, and hold them in check on every side. Her soldiers are experienced and disciplined, inured to the trials and hardships of the field, conscious of their superiority, and full of enthusiasm; while her people are confident, earnest and united.—*Richmond Whig.*

Prices at the South.—The tumble in prices, it seems, is not confined to this locality, says the Charleston Mercury, but it is general throughout the country. Our exchanges from all directions come to us filled with the happy tidings that the result of the currency act is at last becoming apparent. The Mobile Register of Thursday last says:

"Three weeks ago we paid $22 50 per hundred for fodder. Yesterday we bought the same article at $10. A month since bacon was selling for $6. The present price is $3 50 to $4. We paid a month ago for corn meal $10, yesterday we bought the best article for $5. Even flour has tumbled down $75 a barrel; although it is still unreasonably dear. We noticed a decided improvement in the vegetable and meat markets. Customers do not throng to the market as they used to do. We saw meat in the market yesterday morning that has been there since Saturday, a certain sign of two important facts, that money is scarce, more prized, and not so readily parted with as formerly, and that the supply of meat is not short of the demand. The fishermen even are becoming more moderate. We have never seen the market so abundantly supplied as since the 1st of April.

Revolution in Europe.—The New York Herald avers that a strong revolutionary element is at work in every Empire of Europe, which will soon unseat the reigning monarchs, and that Louis Napoleon himself will either have to sail with the storm or be overwhelmed by it. The United States, according to the Herald, is the inspiring cause of this universal discontent. We should scarcely think the spectacle of a Republic converted into a despotism would shimate the friends of liberty anywhere to extraordinary exertions. But what do European revolutions amount to? Even when successful, they only give birth to a short reign of miserable demagogues, and then despotism, stronger than ever, leaps once more into the saddle.—*Rich. Dis.*

The Rite of Confirmation Administered to four Generals of the Army of Tennessee.—A most interesting and impressive ceremony took place at the Episcopal Church in Dalton, on Wednesday, in the confirmation, by Bishop Elliott, of four Generals of the Army of Tennessee. Lieut. Gens. Hardee, and Gen. Govan, Shupe and Strahl. The last named General was first received into the Church by baptism, and then the rites of confirmation were administered to him with the others.

Sugar from Sorghum.—We have before us, says the Lynchburg Virginian, a beautiful article of sugar made of Sorghum syrup. It is a bright golden color, well granulated and very sweet. It was made by Mrs. Dr. Ewing, of Bedford county.

Sugar from Sorghum.—Sugar can be made from sorghum with proper boiling. A letter from a farmer in Fairfield District, S. C., says: "My syrup from the sorghum has gone to sugar. I boiled it with the view of making sugar. It now wants to be dripped, or the molasses and sugar separated, which I design doing. Sugar can be made from it to do each and every family in the Confederacy."

Not less than four thousand soldiers in Gen. Lee's command have professed conversion within twelve months.

THE WOUNDED AT PLYMOUTH.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Dr. S. S. Satchwell, Surgeon in charge of General Military Hospital, No 2, Wilson, N. C., for the following list of the Confederate wounded at Plymouth and received at the Hospital up to the 25th inst:—

6th N C T—Sgt J E Lyon, slight; Privates J A Mitchell, slight; Jno Poe, severe, right arm and shoulder; E Nelson, slight; Isaac Suttle, head; J E Barden, slight; Ephraim Abee, slight; Jas Tilley, slight; Reddin Pitman, slight; Albert Weavel slight; J M Childress, slight; Jno McGhee, slight; F Page, slight; J M Sanders, severe, hand; C Ashbrook, slight; Richard Peeler, severe, foot; E P Hyatt, slight; Jno Reese, slight; A H Leasely, right leg.

8th N C T—Privates A Boggs, slight; B James, left leg; Guilford Hedley, left hip.

21st N C T—Privates P Lawson, slight; F M Eccles, severe, arm and knee; J F Hedrick, left knee; J A Tesh, right arm; A H Mitchell, right thigh; R M Leonard, left leg; J M Nelson, bowels; M A Clapp, right leg; H Hodges, right arm; A M King, C H Boyles, Jno Marion and W W Ashburn, slight; T A Savage, right arm; W H Hester, right foot; E J Bonner, left leg; Constant Flynn, slight; H N Albright, left arm; W R Dykes, left thigh; L Powell, severe, left thigh.

24th N C T—Private J M Jones, neck.

25th N C T—Private A W Ramsey, hand.

43d N C T—Sgts J H Bobbet, leg; W L Dun, thigh; Privates W A Wilson, left knee; W F Mosley, left ankle; J H Wood, W H Meeks, W J Ashcraft, A W Simmons, Lewis R Grissom and L J Quinn, slight.

35th N C T—Privates J A Costin and Neal Smith, slight.

56th N C T—Lt Chas R Wilson, slight; Privates Jas Miller, slight; Wm Handy, slight; L L Taylor, right leg; W W Redding, head, K Sitton, G W Montgomery and E Carland, slight.

21st Georgia Reg't—Privates D Dyal, right side; J F Cook, right leg; W M Hensley, severe left thigh and right arm; F M Rawls, ankle; W B Phillips, slight; L W Jones, slight; L A Hudgins, severe, chest; P Marshall, left thigh; J C Boules, slight; J B Reid, right arm; J T Williams, left hip; Jno Dempsey, knee; L B Davis, arm; B F Goss, right arm; G L Fennell, left leg.

24th Virginia Reg't—Privates W D Mountcastle, shoulder; H A Mells, slight; Jas Thomason, left arm; G H Rutledge, right hand; J P Wyson, left hand.

7th Virginia Reg't—Private Henry Bowen right foot.

Bradford's Mississippi Artillery—Corp P L Russell, slight.

Private J E Martin, Co F, 16th Connecticut Reg't, (yankee) slight wound in hip.—*Wil. Journal.*

HEAD'QRS EXAMINING BOARD,

7TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
Lexington, April 23, 1864.

THE Undersigned, one of the Members of the Examining Board for the 7th Congressional District, N. C., appoints the following times, and places, for the Examination of Conscripts of the district:

65th N C M., Davidson county, Lexington, May 16, 17, 18 and 19.

66th N C M, Davidson county, Lexington, May 20, 21, 23 and 24.

83d N. C. M., Stanly county, Albemarle, May 26, 27, 28 and 30.

80th N. C. M., Anson county, Wadesboro', June 1, 2, 3 and 4.

81st N. C M, Anson county, Wadesboro', June 6, 7, 8 and 9.

62d N C M, Montgomery county, Troy, June 11, 13, 14 and 15.

51st N. C M, Moore county, Carthage, June 17, 18, 20 and 21.

49th N C M, Chatham county, Pittsboro', June 23, 24, 25 and 27.

50th N. C. M., Chatham county, Pittsboro', June 28, 29, 30 and July 1st.

63d N C M, Randolph county, Ashboro', July 4, 5, 6 and 7.

64th N. C. M., Randolph county, Ashboro', July 8, 9, 11 and 12.

A H SCOTT, Surg. P. A. C. S.
Chairman Ex Board 7th Cong District.

Chief Enrolling Office, 7th District,
Lexington, N. C., April 23, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4

I. In pursuance of General Orders No. 13, Conscript Office, County Enrolling Officers are hereby ordered to have all white males between the ages of 17 and 50, at the time and places above mentioned, for Medical Examination.

II. County Enrolling Officers will superintend the enrollment in their respective Counties, and all persons claiming exemption from any cause other than disability, will present their claims to the County Enrolling Officers, without awaiting the arrival of the Medical Board. Enrolling Officers will investigate such claims in accordance with directions heretofore issued, and forward as early as possible.

III. County Enrolling Officers will enroll and have present at the appointed times all male free negroes and other free persons of color between the ages of 18 and 50, for Medical Examination, and any of this class having claims for exemption, their claims will be investigated as in other cases.

IV. The attention of County Enrolling Officers is especially invited to the necessity of having all detailed hands present at these examinations.

V. Enrolling Officers will order a fourth of the Conscripts of a Militia regiment to report on each of the appointed days, and the afternoon of the last day appointed, for the examination of a regiment will be devoted to the examination of the negroes.

VI. All persons embraced in this call are absolutely required to be present at the appointed times and places, and any failing to appear will be sent into regular service, unless their excuse be approved by higher authority.

D. C. PEARSON, Capt and E. O. 7th Dist.
28-3t

Ch. E. O. 8th CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,

SALISBURY, N. C., April 18th, 1864.

THE attention of the county Enrolling Officers and Commanding Officers of Militia Regiments is called to the Circular No. 10 Conscript Office, Raleigh, N. C., requiring the immediate enrollment of all white male persons between the ages of seventeen and fifty, and free persons of color between the ages of eighteen and fifty, in accordance with Circular No. 8, Bureau of Conscription, embracing General Orders Nos. 26 and 33, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office.

All persons within the prescribed ages will be enrolled by the Militia Officers as early as practicable, and assemble at the Court Houses of their respective counties, at the following times for examination, viz:

Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, 85th Regiment, 9th, 10th and 11th May; 86th Regiment, 12th, 13th and 14th May.

Concord, Cabarrus county, 84th Regiment, 16th, 17th and 18th May.

Salisbury, Rowan county, 76th Regiment 19th, 20th, 21st and 23d May; 120th Regiment, 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th of May.

Newton, Catawba county, 30th, 31st May, 1st and 2d of June.

Monroe, Union county, 82d Regiment, 6th, 7th, and 8th of June; 119th Regiment, 9th and 10th of June.

Dallas, Gaston county, 18th, 13th and 15th of June.

Lincolnton, Lincoln county, 16th, 17th and 18th June.

Shelby, Cleveland county, 91st Regiment, 20th, 21st and 22d June; 90th Regiment, 23d, 24th and 25th June.

All Exemptions heretofore granted are hereby revoked, and all those who wish to make application for Exemption or Detail will present the same to the Local Enrolling officer of their respective counties, who will confer with the Board (to be appointed in accordance with Circular No. 8, B. of C.,) in giving each and every applicant a rigid examination. A written report from the Local Enrolling Officer, and from each member of the Board will be required upon each case, which will be presented to the district Enrolling officer upon his arrival. All those holding Certificates of Exemption from the Medical Examining Board of this District, in the counties of Union, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Gaston, Cabarrus, and Cleveland, need not appear, provided the Exemption was granted since February 20th, 1864.

Free persons of Color will assemble the afternoon of the last day in each of the above Counties for Enrollment.

The attention of Commanding Officers of Militia is particularly called to the necessity of having the age and occupation of each man upon the Rolls. Applications for Exemption or Detail should be addressed to Commanding Officers of Militia, in Counties not provided with Enrolling Officers. J. N. PRIOR,
1st Lt. and Ex. Officer 8th Cong'l Dist.
ALEXANDER P. HALL, Surgeon,
E. S. PENDLETON, Ass't "
W. H. HOWERTON, M. D.,
Med. Ex. Board, 8th Cong'l Dis. will be present at the above times and places.
[a. w.] 28-2w

AVON E. HALL,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.
Wilmington, Jan'y 19, 1863 29tf

FROM THE NORTH

RICHMOND, April 29.—A flag of truce boat arrived at City Point last night with 50 officers and 35 men. Northern papers by it are of the 27th P. M.

The following is a summary of their news:—

The Plymouth Capture.—Accounts of the battle at Plymouth represent the Federal loss 150 killed, 2,500 captured. The Rebel loss about 1500 killed. All negroes found in uniform taken out and shot.

From Louisiana.—A St. Louis telegram of the 25th gives New Orleans advices of the 18th. It is generally conceded that the battles in Louisiana were adverse to Banks, as the enemy remained on the ground after Saturday's fight while Banks retreated forty miles. The report of another fight on the 10th was a mistake. The Union army is at Grand Ecore fortifying both sides of the river. Banks and Admiral Porter both there. Only four feet water at Grand Ecore; gunboat Eastport aground. Prisoners taken report Kirby Smith and Sibley killed in recent battles. Dispatches from New Orleans state that the rebels destroyed not less than 75,000 bales of cotton on Red river.

Forrest's Movements.—Memphis advices of the 22d say that Forrest's entire force was moving toward Alabama followed by Grierson.

Arkansas.—Price had evacuated Camden. Steel occupied the place. Murphy was inaugurated Governor of Arkansas with great pomp on the 18th.

Congress.—The yankee House of Representatives has adopted joint resolutions increasing the tariff temporarily 50 per cent.

Army News.—Lincoln has accepted 80,000 troops tendered for six months service by the Governors of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin. They are to be used for garrison duty, relieving better troops. A large force left Port Royal on the 14th, for Fortress Monroe. Burnside's corps, recently encamped at Annapolis, passed through Washington on Monday afternoon.

Western Troubles.—Labor strikes continue throughout the North and West.

Gold.—Gold in New York on the 26th, 185; in Baltimore on the 27th, 181½.

The following items are taken from Northern papers of the 23d:—

Copperheads—the Northwest ripe for a Revolt.—The following dispatch from Washington is significant:

"Information received here confirms suspicions of a wide-spread conspiracy in the Northwestern States to inaugurate armed resistance to the Government. The object of this organization, of which we have frequently heard so much, is to accomplish Vallandigham's idea, and to force the country into compromise with the Southern rebellion. Crawford county, Ohio, the headquarters of a gang of Butternuts, has been placed under martial law, and other counties in that State will probably soon be put in the same position. Ohio, Southern Indiana, and Southern Illinois contain the principal portion of these incipient rebels, whose leaders only await a disaster to the National arms to give the signal of revolt."

Fears of Invasion of Ohio.—Several of the Governors of Western States are in Washington urging upon the President the propriety of calling out 200,000 more men for the purpose of guarding against the invasion of States bordering on the Ohio river. It is said that the President favors the plan, and will soon call for 200,000 volunteers from Western States only.

Wreck of a Rebel Steamer, etc.—On Wednesday morning the captain and crew off the splendid new steamer Matilda, of Glasgow, arrived at Cardiff, having been taken of Lundy Island, where their Steamer had been wrecked in a fog. The Matilda left Cardiff on Monday afternoon, with a cargo of steel, iron and coal, which was currently reported to be intended for the Confederates, and is said to have been reported by the American Consul to his Government. The steamer was built at Glasgow, at a cost of nearly £60,000, and her trial trip had been made from that port to Cardiff. The crew only escaped with a few things, and the vessel now lies many feet under water.

The new (steel) blockade runner steamer "Let Her Be," sailed from Queenstown for Nassau on the 8th inst.—*Manchester Guardian*, 10th.

From Northern Virginia.—FREDERICKSBURG April 27.—The opinion prevails in Washington that Gen. Lee's army, in numerical strength, does not exceed 50,000 effective men. To oppose this force, or rather for the purpose of attack, Grant has required that the army of the Potomac be rendered 100,000 strong. To this end reinforcements to that army have been continually passing up the Orange and Alexandria railway for the past ten days. Ten days hence it will be ready for the advance, which is universally desired in the United States, from Lincoln down, or up. The commonly received opinion, that Grant will attack Gen. Lee in front and in his fortifications, is erroneous. He will seek to turn the flank of Lee's army, and his policy is evidently, to maintain his present position until his organization and equipment are thoroughly accomplished, and then, by suddenly unfolding his strategy, to surprise Gen Lee. He may march rapidly and without announcement, either to some point of crossing on the Rapid Ann or Rappahannock, or to Port Republic, thence to Staunton, thence to Lynchburg. I think an attempt to flank on the East the more probable, his army crossing at some of the lower fords of the Rappahannock. This, however, is all conjecture, and but the echo of Washington gossip.

Grant, it is said, has not disclosed his plans, even to his immediate officers, observing a reticence which, so far, has defied all scrutiny. There is, as yet, no indication of any movement in the direction of Fredericksburg. Respecting our army, it is unnecessary for me to say more than numerically, physically, and in that sense of moral right and justice which trebly arms, it has never been more strong. The cavalry, particularly, has come from the recruiting camps in splendid condition, both as regards men and animals. Gen. Fitz Lee's division, the larger portion of which I have lately seen, is a body of troops which any officer might be proud to command, and which, under his control, will surely make its mark this spring.—*Cor. Richmond Examiner.*

Lieut. Gen. Leonidas Polk.—Lieut. Gen. Leonidas Polk is a good looking, gentleman like man, with all the manners and affability of a "grand seignior." He is fifty years old—tall, upright, and looks more like a soldier than a clergyman. He is very rich, and owns, I am told, seven hundred negroes. He is much beloved by the soldiers on account of his great personal courage and agreeable manners. He told me he was educated at West Point, and was at that institution with President Davis, the two Johnstons, Lee, Magruder, etc, and that after serving a short time in the artillery he had entered the church.—*English Letter.*

A rat Hunt.—A rat hunt was recently held in the sewers of Paris where the vermin had taken refuge from the cold. They were driven by dogs and yells to a common centre,

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 2, 1864.

GOV. VANCE'S APPOINTMENTS.

We are authorized to state that Gov. Vance will speak

At ***ASHEBOROUGH*** on TUESDAY of Court week, (May 3d;)

At ***CARTHAGE*** on SATURDAY, May 7th; and

At ***PITTSBOROUGH*** on MONDAY, 9th of May.

EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.—The public has been anxiously expecting news of further operations by Gen. Hoke; but nothing is known of any movement since the capture of Plymouth. A letter from Kinston to the State Journal states that terrific cannonading was heard in the direction of Washington from sunrise until 3 P. M. on Thursday. Another paper has it Wednesday. Nothing further has been heard.

We copy from the Raleigh Confederate this morning the most full and interesting account yet published of the battles at Plymouth.

THE CAPTURE OF PLYMOUTH.—This achievement was one of the most daring and gallant of the war, and it will be so set down in history. Strong fortifications, so strong that the Northern papers said when they heard of the first day's fight that Gen. Wessel had pronounced them impregnable, defended by a force of three thousand men and two gunboats, were boldly attacked by a force not double their own, we suppose, who marched steadily through open fields, leaped the ditches and scaled the walls of the forts.

New York papers of the 22d had accounts of the beginning of the fight, telegraphed from Norfolk. They did not entertain the slightest apprehension of the capture of the place, for not only did their General pronounce it impregnable, but they claimed to have three times repulsed our troops, "with fearful slaughter," in three impetuous assaults upon the forts. They were not taken by surprise, Gen. Wessel having been informed of the probable attack for some days, and, with Gen. Peck, the commander of the Department, having taken measures to resist it. They had five gunboats there, carrying 27 guns. All the citizens of Plymouth had been sent off, most of them to Roanoke Island.

Their confidence being so strong, great must have been their mortification at the capture of their forts, the sinking of their gunboats, and the loss of some 3000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners. Nothing but the most unflinching courage of our troops and unwavering confidence in their General, could have secured such a victory.

RETALIATION.—Among the Northern complaints of what they call the butchery of their troops by Forrest at Fort Pillow, we find the most unblushing pretences of "forbearance and magnanimity" on the part of the yankees in conducting the war. The Washington City Chronicle says:

"We have carried on the war, hitherto, in a spirit of forbearance and magnanimity, as no war for the suppression of a revolt was carried on before. We have shed no blood wantonly. We have treated prisoners taken with kindness and amply provided for their wants. We have in the main avoided harshness and oppression towards the inhabitants of the districts we have overrun, though they swarmed with spies and bushwhackers."

It would not be easy to find a batch of more false claims than these. The South knows, and the yankees know, and the world knows, that it is all false, altogether false. The forbearance has been on our side, as the two invasions of the yankee territory abundantly show, the invaded themselves being the witnesses.

But if it were true that Forrest had spared none of the garrison when he captured Fort Pillow—as if is not true, for two or three hundred of them have arrived at Demopolis as prisoners—if it were true, we say, Lincoln's threat to execute Confederate prisoners in retaliation would still be unjustifiable, for it is a well settled principle of war, that if a fortified place refuses to surrender when it is morally impossible for it to escape capture, the storming forces are justified in putting the garrison to the sword, and this because they have chosen, whilst unexposed themselves, to slaughter as many of the assaulting forces as possible; and when they have accomplished all the mischief in their power, it is not allowed them to claim exemption from like evil. The principle is a humane one, preservative of life. If followed, it would have induced the 800 yankee garrison of Fort Pillow to surrender when required to the overwhelming force of Forrest, which it was plain was strong enough to capture the fort, and then no life would have been lost. But instead of that, they killed our exposed men, being protected from danger themselves, and as soon as that game was stopped, they threw down their arms and expected mercy where they had shown none. The case was different at Plymouth. The probabilities there, at first, were that the forts were strong enough to repulse our army, and they were right to make the effort. But when all the forts but one had been captured and the gunboats sunk, Gen. Hoke's demand of a surrender of the last remaining fort ought to have been complied with, for it was manifest that it would be captured like the rest. Gen. Wessel, however, refused to surrender, on the ground that his reputation would suffer at the North unless he defended the fort. If, under such circumstances, this last fort had been taken by storm, the garrison would not have been entitled to quarter, though the humanity of our officers and men might have granted it. When our forces advanced to the charge, Gen. Wessel appears to have reconsidered his determination and raised the white flag of surrender.

THE SPIRIT OF THE SOUTHERN YOUTHS.—How many thousands of Southern youths have distinguished themselves during this time of their country's peril by noble deeds of self-sacrifice. No country had ever a more brilliant record than they have made for the Confederacy.

We have just been informed of an act of pure patriotism by a young gentleman many of whose connections reside here—Mr. J. Burgwyn McRae, son of the Rev. Cameron F. McRae. He left College whilst exempt from military duty, to join Starr's Battery as a private. In this company his shoes wore out, and none could be purchased at the place where he was stationed, so that the last snow found him literally barefoot. At this time he was offered a clerkship in a Quartermaster's office. If he had consulted ease, and comfort, and freedom from exposure and danger, he would have accepted this place. But no. He thought that "able bodied men should remain in the ranks, and leave positions in the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments to disabled soldiers." And so he declined the offer, and remains in the humble but honorable position of a private. The possessor of so noble a spirit can afford to wait. His time for distinction will surely come.

COMMUNICATIONS.—An unusual press of advertisements obliges us to defer several out of a large number of communications on hand.

THE TWO DROMIOS.—Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors" is founded upon the resemblance between a pair of twin brothers, who were constantly mistaken for each other, and constantly beaten each for the shortcomings of the other. We have two Dromios here in North Carolina, fretting their hour upon the political stage. Their resemblance is not, we understand, physical, like Shakespeare's Dromios—one of them we are not aware of having ever seen—but moral and intellectual and pecuniary. One of our Dromios is the Editor of the Standard, now candidate for Governor, the other the Editor of the Progress, a candidate for Castle Thunder, if we may rely upon sundry mysterious hints in the Daily Confederate. These worthies are so much alike that in spite of all their protestations they are generally accounted as identical—the Progress, which protests that it speaks for itself and belongs to itself, is every day charged by its Raleigh contemporary with speaking for and belonging to the Editor of the Standard; and the latter is therefore belabored from day to day for the sins of the former, or at least for those whose paternity the former claims. It is a peculiarity of these Dromios,—an improvement upon Shakespeare's conception,—that whilst like each other, they are from day to day unlike themselves. He of the Standard, for instance, makes it a point to be by turns upon every side of every public question and for and against every public man. His desire to do right [i. e. to do the best he can for himself] is so strong that he is determined to be right at some time or other, and so he takes both sides, and thus like a watch that don't run is sure to be right once a day, only the owner don't exactly know what moment of the day that is.

Apparently admiring this characteristic of the Standard Dromio, his twin of the Progress improves upon it by being not only upon both sides of the same question on several days but even on the same day. Any reader of that paper must have marked how one of its leading Editorials begins upon one side and winds up upon the other.

We have been led to these reflections by an article in the Confederate, quoting from the Progress first its praise of Gov. Vance's Wilkesboro' speech and then its denunciation of the same speech. We saw them at the time, but did not consider them of sufficient importance to copy. On the day the Progress printed that speech, it expressed dissatisfaction with the Governor's views. On the next day, upon a careful reading and mature reflection, it was greatly pleased with them. Still later, it finds out that they are without merit and utterly objectionable.

We have not at hand a copy of the first condemnatory article of the Progress, though we remember it very distinctly. Of the second, approbatory, the Confederate says:

"On the 2d of March, its leader was from the text —"The Address of Gov. Vance." It said of that address:—

"Gov. Vance takes the only ground that he can take in favor of a vigorous and unremitting prosecution of the war—but we are glad to see at the same time, that he puts himself on record as favoring negotiations for peace."

* * * "Taken all in all, the address of Gov. Vance is full of timely suggestions and abounds in patriotic fire; and we trust when it is read and understood by our citizens will do much to allay division, contention and bitterness, and harmonize our people for the awful struggle before them. Gov. Vance is frank and candid, and his position cannot be mistaken, and we commend his address to our whole people, with the hope it may be productive of much good."—*Progress, March 2d.*

On the 24th of April, speaking of the same speech, made by the same Gov. Vance, this same Progress, boasting to be under the same editor, makes Gov. Vance say:

"Fight it out now; no use to talk of negotiation, for the yankees would think we were scared. Such was the logic of Gov. Vance's speech; and a more radical "last man and last dollar" war speech we have not seen for many a day." * * "And so" (it continues) "We protest against his getting on the conservative platform now."

Such are the "principles" of the two North Carolina Dromios, as variable as the hues of the chameleon.

THE YANKEE NEWBERN PAPER.—A friend has shown us a copy of the Newbern Times, of April 2d. The leading editorial article is in abuse of Gov. Vance, and in the course of it, referring to Gov. Vance's remark that if North Carolina were to secede from the Confederacy in order to get out of the war, it would be "jumping out of the frying pan into the fire," the Times says she would in such an event find herself both "in the pan and in the fire." That is, that the United States would not tolerate neutrality any more than the Confederacy could tolerate it, interposed as North Carolina would be between the two ends of the Confederacy. Any man of a particle of sense must know that a new secession, by North Carolina "taking her own affairs into her own hands" would be no relief from war, but the addition of a new war to the present one.

COMMANDER JAMES W. COOKE.—The Wilmington Journal says that this officer, who, with the ram Albemarle, made such short work with the yankee gun boats at Plymouth, is a native of North Carolina, entered the U. S. navy in 1828, married and settled in Virginia, resigned his commission on the secession of Virginia, offered his services to Virginia, was appointed in her navy, and subsequently in the navies of North Carolina and of the Confederacy; acted with great gallantry in the naval fight near Elizabeth City in 1862; superintended the construction of the Albemarle, and was placed in command of her. We agree with the Journal that he has earned promotion, which he will doubtless receive.

ADVERTISING FOR WIVES, HUSBANDS, &c.—We have very reluctantly inserted some notices of this kind, supposing them to be no more than silly attempts at wit. But having reason to suppose that a malevolent purpose was intended in at least one case, we now give notice that nothing of the sort will hereafter be published in the Observer at any price.

NORTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURES.—The Loom advertised in to-day's Observer is said to be a really valuable invention, very simple, easily worked, and not liable to get out of order.

GUILFORD POLITICS.—A letter from Monticello, 21st ult., says:

"Vance stock in great demand and Holden stock one hundred per cent. under par in this community."

MONTGOMERY CROPS.—A friend writes from Wind Hill on the 17th ult.:—

"Our farmers are much beset about planting their crop of corn in consequence of the cold and wet weather. Our wheat crops have much improved in appearance in the last few weeks. I think it not impossible that we might yet reap a good harvest."

REVIVAL IN THE 18TH N. C. TROOPS.—A letter from a member of this regiment says:—

"There is quite a revival in progress in this regiment under the supervision of Mr. Bellinger, a Presbyterian Minister and refugee from Kentucky, but now residing near our camp. He has preached for us all winter. There is no excitement, but more interest manifested among the officers than I have ever seen. Several of them and a number of the men have joined the church."

Gen. Scott is writing his own life. It will be a rich specimen of egotism.

THE CAPTURE OF PLYMOUTH.

From the Raleigh Confederate of April 30th.

CAMP RANSOM'S BRIGADE,
NEAR PLYMOUTH, April 22, 1864.

Messrs. Editors:—Plymouth is ours. Warren Neck has fallen. The enemy's gunboats are driven out of the Roanoke. His land forces are prisoners in our hands, to the number of about 2500. Not one has escaped, except a few negroes, buffaloes and deserters, who are scattered in the swamps, and whom our cavalry are hourly shooting or bringing into town.

* * * The land forces marched from Tarboro' on the 15th, having been quietly and rapidly collected at that place during the night of the 14th. On Sunday the 17th, at 4 P. M., we were within 2 miles of Plymouth, having marched through swamps and across swollen creeks a distance of 75 miles without the knowledge of the enemy. His picket on the Washington road was taken—our infantry thrown into line and the batteries into position. Kemper's brigade, with a battery of 12 pounder Napoleons and three 20 pounder Parrotts, was detached to attack Warren Neck, a strong position on the river a mile above the town, which the enemy thought and we feared, would effectually stop the passage of the Albemarle, and so deprive us of her valuable aid, and by leaving the gunboats in the river near the town, seriously increase the difficulty of taking it.

The march had been long and rapid, and the men were much fatigued, but eager to advance at once, and entering the place with the pickets, take it by a *coup de main*, and render effective the surprise, which was evident we had accomplished. Such, I am told, was Gen. Ransom's desire, but Gen. Hoke decided to proceed more deliberately.

Plymouth, as is known to all your readers, is situated on the south bank of the Roanoke, which here flows in an easterly direction. The town is approached by four roads, the Washington on the west, the Columbia on the east, along the river, and between these two the Bath and Lee's Mill roads. The defences of the town consisted of the following works: On the west of the Washington road about 800 yds. from the town, a strong earth work, Fort Wessell, surrounded by a deep moat and mounting three guns, one 32-pounder and two 6 pounders. On the east of the Columbia road, a work with a moat in front and stockades in the rear, mounting two 32-pounders and two 12-pounders. On the west of the same road, a well-constructed work with a moat in front, but open in the rear, mounting three guns. In the rear of this and within the town was another work, partly earth neatly turfed, and partly stockade, facing to the south-east and open towards the river, mounting two guns, the stockades being pierced for musketry. The Lee's Mill, Bath and Washington roads were covered by a line of heavy entrenchments mounting nine guns and terminating at the latter road in a strong fort surrounded by a very wide and deep moat, and mounting six heavy guns. This was Fort Williams, as strong to resist bombardment or assault as the skill of engineering could make it. On the river face of the town was a camp entrenched to resist any attack from the water, and a little lower down an earthwork for the same purpose. The force in the town and at Warren Neck consisted of the 16th Connecticut, 85th N. Y., 101st and 103d Penn., two companies of Massachusetts heavy artillery, one battery of light artillery and two squadrons of cavalry, the whole commanded by Brig. Gen. Wessell, of the old U. S. army.

On the night of the 17th, an attack was made upon Warren Neck under the direction of Col. Deering; and a gun boat of the enemy, coming to the assistance of the garrison, was sunk, and a force of infantry sent from the town was repulsed; but the enemy successfully resisted all attempts to take this stronghold. On Monday our artillery opened vigorously upon the town; and during the day both parties pounded away at each other incessantly; but beyond a little skirmishing with the enemy, and manœuvering for position, our infantry did nothing. Toward evening, however, it became evident that something was on foot; and Ransom's brigade, with the 8th N. C., was drawn up in the woods facing the works on the Washington, Lee's Mill and Bath roads. A heavy line of skirmishers was thrown out under the command of Capt. J. C. Pegram, A. A. G.; and advancing rapidly with the peculiar gait of the sharp shooters and the yell with which our boys go to the charge, drove the enemy back into his works, and approached within [illegible] of their entire line, developing to our full view the whole of their position. Meanwhile Pegram's battery dashed forward at a run, supported by the infantry, and unlimbering delivered a furious fire upon the devoted place. Three times we advanced, each time nearer, until within good charging distance; but the artillery had it all to themselves. The movement was merely a demonstration to call off the enemy's attention from Hoke's attack upon Fort Wessell, which after a short but sharp resistance, fell before the superior powers of Hoke's brigade; and that night's work was done. Leaving a line of pickets on the field, the main body of the troops withdrew to prepare, by a few hours' rest, for the attack which we all felt would be made on the morrow; and as we lay down by our fires, every one wondered at the Albemarle's delay, and prayed for her speedy arrival. At 3 in the morning we were all awakened by the thunder of her Blakely guns as she defiantly saluted Warren Neck, *en passant*, and sailed safely by over the obstructions which the enemy had placed in the river. She went to work at once among the enemy's gunboats, sinking one and driving the rest to Hatteras, and then turning her attention to the fortifications kept up a steady fire during the morning, silencing the enemy's guns and driving him into his bombproofs. But still the "stars and stripes" floated over his works; and as he refused when summoned to strike his colors, it became necessary for us to do it ourselves; and the evening and night of the 19th were devoted to preparing for the assault on the morning of the 20th. Kemper's brigade had fought gallantly at Warren Neck. Hoke's men had taken Fort Wessell with three guns and 60 prisoners. It was now Ransom's turn.

The Columbia road, which enters the town at its eastern extremity, running parallel with the river and near it, crosses Conabay creek about a mile from town. To this point Ransom's brigade, the 8th N. C. and Pegram's battery marched late in the evening of the 19th, behind a screen of woods, which hid the movement from the enemy, and reached the creek about sunset. The bridge was destroyed and the creek too deep to be forded, a strong picket of the enemy on the opposite bank behind entrenchments, and about three-quarters of a mile off two 32-pounders and five 12-pounders bearing on the spot. The pontoons must be laid for the infantry and artillery to cross, and that quickly, or the movement would be a failure. The moon was shining brightly, turning night almost into day, and not a breath of air was stirring, so that every movement we made could be distinctly seen or heard by the enemy. Lieut. Marshall Lee, with 20 men of Co. E, 24th, was advanced to the water's edge, supported by the rest of the company, and Co. A, of the 35th, the whole under the command of Capt. Barna Lane. The pontoon train, under Lt. Pool, 10th N. C. T., dashed down at a gallop, slid one boat into the creek and rapidly the two companies crossed and were immediately engaged with the enemy. The 24th followed at once, the men coming into line as fast as they got over, and the enemy fell back closely pursued by Capt. Lane's command, deployed as skirmishers,. The pontoons were now laid and by 8 o'clock the infantry was over and formed in line of battle, the left resting on the road and the right on the river in the following order: first on the right the 56th, second the 25th, third the 8th, fourth the 35th, fifth the 24th, with two companies on the south of the road. In this position we lay during the night, sheltering ourselves as well as we could from the enemy's two works on the road; which kept up a constant fire until nearly day-break. Just before day a strong line of skirmishers was thrown out before the brigade under command of Capt. Durham, Q. M. 29th N. C. T., but acting temporarily on Gen. Ransom's staff.

Under this gallant young officer these brave men performed prodigies of valor, contributing largely to the success of the day, and compelling the admiration of the enemy, whose commanding General remarked after the battle was over, that he had never seen such skirmishing; that though he three times reinforced his own skirmishers, he could not check ours. At 5½ in the morning of the 20th our line began to move forward, slowly at first, dressing on the centre, and halting occasionally for that purpose. From the start the fire from the enemy's batteries was rapid and severe, striking down many a brave fellow; but closing up the gaps, the long line moved silently on, the left still resting on the road, till Pegram's battery dashing forward at a run unlimbered in front, and opened fire on the enemy's works. Then for the first time that morning our boys gave a loud yell of defiance, and quickening their pace to a double quick, pressed with a determination not to be resisted right upon the enemy's two works, which were taken with scarcely a moment's delay, the one on the South of the road by the left of the 24th, led by Col. Clarke, and the one on the right by the right of the 24th, assisted by the 25th. The enemy fled in terror to the houses, Fort William, and any other place which offered them protection from the fierce and pursuing ranks.

We were now in the town, and the head of every street running east and west was held by one or more of our regiments; but their position in line was somewhat changed. The 24th was still on the Columbia road, now street, with the 56th and 95th to the right and the 35th and 8th to the left. Halting a moment to breathe the men and dress the lines, we pushed slowly and carefully forward, clearing the enemy from every street, yard and house, from the windows of which and from behind the fences they poured an incessant fire. But nothing could check our progress, and in an hour the enemy were all driven into Fort William or the entrenched camp. The fort was on our left and the camp in front. Leaving the 35th, the 8th and a portion of the 24th to contend with the fort, the rest pushed on for the camp, which the 24th, being on the direct road, soon reached, and opened fire, exposed still to a severe musketry fire from the fort on the flank and the camp in front. In a few minutes the 56th came up on the right by another street, and by their arrival decided the contest, for immediately on the appearance of this additional force, the enemy threw down his arms, and raised the white flag. Capt. Lockhart of the 56th ran in to receive the surrender; and instantly both regiments poured into the camp, and throwing down their own foul guns and empty cartridge boxes took the clean, well filled ones which were lying about, and pressed on through the tents to the western side of the camp, where they could see the U. S. flag floating over Fort William, evidence that the fighting was not yet done. Here we were shortly joined by the 43d N. C. of Hoke's brigade, who came in from the west, having been delayed by a morass, which they had great difficulty in crossing.

The *town* was ours. Every house and street in it was was swept of the enemy, who, shut up in his strong hold, still refused to surrender. This was a case for the artillerist, and the guns of the captured forts were soon turned upon their stronger brother, fighting, as the result shows, better for us than they had against us. Capt. Cook too, of the Albemarle, dropped some of his 90-pound shell among them. Still they resisted stoutly, showing a disposition to die rather than yield. At last however some of our boys creeping forward through the entrenchments, got an enfilading fire upon them, which soon brought them to terms; and hundreds of them rushed out of the fort without arms and surrendered. Just at this time a shell burst directly on the magazine, and when the smoke cleared away, the hated flag was fluttering rapidly down to the ground. Without waiting for orders, the brigade swarmed into the fort, Co. B, of the 24th leading, and the color of every thing was quickly changed from blue to grey.

Thus ended the greatest battle ever fought in North Carolina, and if properly followed up, the most important. Let the sons and daughters of the old North State rejoice, for the day of her redemption is at hand.

LONE STAR.

Casualties in Gen. M. W. Ransom's Brigade.

	Killed		Wounded	
24th N. C.	officers 2	privates 8	officers 8	privates 89
25th "	" 6	" 8	" 0	" 20
56th "	" 1	" 4	" 19	" 84
56th "	" 0	" 5	" 5	" 65
8th "	" 2	" 5	" 18	" 102
	6	25	46	863

*State Troops belonging to Clingman's, but serving with Ransom's brigade.

FROM THE "CUMBERLAND PLOUGH BOYS."—We are kindly furnished with the following report from Capt. Evans. In addition, we learn that Capt. Evans himself was hit three or four times, but not hurt so badly as to leave the field or be reported among the wounded. He was hit on the knee and knocked down within 20 steps of the fort, and again by a minnie ball on the left arm and side, leaving a slight bruise:

PLYMOUTH, April 21, 1864.

We charged Plymouth yesterday morning at day-break. The fight was the hardest I ever saw. * * * Lt. D. M. Johnson and W. B. Colvin of my company were killed. My wounded were: Serg't M. McIntyre severely in thigh; Serg't S. Horne in wrist; Privates Elias Godwin badly in leg, one bone broken; Black Godwin in hip, (neither mortally;) F. S. Boyett in [illegible] leg and foot, will lose an arm; Wm. Brock in leg; David Godwin contusion in two places in leg; W. J. McLeod contusion in hand and leg; J. H. Robertson contusion in abdomen. Several others were knocked down but are fit for duty to-day. The killed and wounded in the Reg't amount to 99.

Lt. Jas. McKethan of the 8th Reg't was wounded in the head.

JAS. S. EVANS,
Capt. Co. F, 24th N. C. T.

From Captain Roberts's Company 56th N. C. T.

FOR THE OBSERVER.
PLYMOUTH, N. C., April 22, 1864.

Messrs. Editors: Please state through the columns of the Observer for the gratification of those who have friends in my company, that no one but Lieut. B. W. Thornton was hurt in the recent fights around this place.

I am sirs, yours very truly,
FRANK N. ROBERTS,
Capt. Co. B, 56th N. C. Reg't, Ransom's Brig.

FOR THE OBSERVER.
ARMY OF NORTHERN VA., ORANGE C. H., April 14, 1864.

The following officers have been promoted: Capt. Wm. L. London, Co. I, 32d Reg't N. C. T, has been permanently appointed Capt. and Inspector Gen. of Brig. Gen. Daniel's Brigade, and Lieut. Wm. H. H. Tyson to Capt. of same company.

FOR THE OBSERVER.
ELIZABETHTOWN, BLADEN COUNTY.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: During the recent high freshet in the Cape Fear, the body of a negro man floated up and lodged on the bank about three miles above this landing. Verdict of the Jury, death by drowning.

HOWARD WILKERSON, Coroner.

DIED,

In this county, on Sunday the 24th day of April, at her late residence on the Chicken road, Mrs. ISABELLA BAKER, wife of Miles Baker, Esq., about 50 years of age, and for the last 30 years a consistent member of the Presbyterian church.

In Richmond county, March 21st, Mr. ANGUS FAIRLY, in the 84th year of his age.

Of scarlet fever, in Moore county, on the 14th March, JOHNNY, infant son of Powel P. Kennedy, and on the 17th, POWEL P. KENNEDY, aged 26. In his death the community has lost a worthy, honest, industrious citizen.

In Chatham county, on the 18th ult., very suddenly of disease of the heart, Mr. ISSAC C. BROOKS, in the 49th year of his age.

MARTHA JANE died 25th of Oct. '63, of flux, aged 7 years and 20 days; WILLIAM ROBERT died 27th Oct., 1863, of same disease, aged 4 years and 11 days—children of E. and M. J. O'Bryan.

These darling babes and precious blooms
Rest happily within the silent tomb;
No sorrows can their charms devour,
No torrents can hurt these precious flowers.

Dear children you are gone to rest;
Yours is an early tomb;
But Jesus summoned you away,
Your Saviour called you home.

Children, you are gone to rest,
And this our prayer shall be—
That when we reach our journey's end
Your glories we may see.

BROTHER H. M. T.

NOTICE

THE Fayetteville Cotton Card Manufacturing Company will apply to the Legislature for a Charter.

W. G. MATTHEWS, Sec'y.
April 30 1864 28-tf

Horse and Iron at Auction.

ON Thursday next will be sold at Auction,
2 Horses;
500 lbs. Swedes Iron;
12 Hogs,
1 Two-horse Carriage,
1 No. 6 Plow.

JNO. H. COOK, Auct'r.
April 28 1t

Salt! Salt!!

DISTRICT Commissioners are notified that unless they take away the Salt to which their Districts are entitled, before the 5th inst., the Salt will be turned over to the Relief Association. The State Salt Commissioner is in need of the money.

The citizens of Town and Cross Creek Districts will be furnished on Wednesday 4th inst., at the store of A. M. Campbell.

P. F. ALDERMAN, County Com.
May 2 1t

LATEST MAIL AND TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Northern and Foreign News.—DALTON, April 30.—The Nashville Union of the 27th is received. Washington dispatches of the 26th say Grant had taken measures to add enough to the armies to make them irresistible. Wild rumors afloat this evening. Longstreet marching down Shenandoah Valley towards the Maryland line.

It is reported that Grierson attacked Forrest near Hendersonville, Mississippi, on the 21st. A sharp fight ensued. The rebels retreated towards Jackson.

A meeting has been held by the Second U. S. colored heavy Artillery at Fort Pickens concerning Forrest; one resolution adopted for the inscription on their flag: "Victory and no quarter will be shown them."

RICHMOND, May 1.—The Baltimore Gazette of the 28th April has been received here. The news is unimportant.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Post says that gigantic preparations are going on for the approaching campaign in Virginia. Grant will not commence a forward movement till arrangements are completed.

The State Constitutional (Emancipation) Convention of Maryland organized on the 27th.

Gold closed in New York on the 27th at 177½.

European News.—European advices to the 18th received. The British Ministry were defeated on the 1 th in the House of Commons, on the Minor educational question, by eight majority.

Maximilian was to leave for Mexico on the 14th.

The siege of Duppell continues. The Danish garrison shows signs of weakness. The Conference had not assembled when the steamer left England.

The New Congress—The Message.—RICHMOND, April 30.—Members of Congress arrive slowly. It is regarded certain now that there will be no quorum on Monday. The President's Message (ready for delivery,) is understood to contain nothing of striking interest.

Son of President Davis Accidentally Killed.—RICHMOND, May 1.—On Saturday evening at seven o'clock, Joseph, son of President Davis, died from injuries received from a fall from the back portico of the Executive Mansion. His parents were from home at the time of the accident and it was not discovered until the little boy was found by a servant in an insensible condition, in the yard. Every restorative that could be thought of was applied, but all to no purpose.

Burnside's Movements.—ORANGE C. H., April 30.—Our scouts report Burnside to have arrived at Alexandria preparatory to joining Grant.

From Dalton.—DALTON, April 30.—The enemy near Cleveland evidently fear an attack and are constantly in line of battle. All quiet towards Ringgold.

A GREAT FIRE.—On Thursday night last, at 1½ o'clock, a fire was discovered in a cotton shed on the West side of the river opposite Wilmington. The Journal says it burnt with amazing rapidity, destroying every building south of the W. & M. railroad depot, including that Company's office, and 4362 bales of cotton, &c. &c. The railroad depot buildings and workshops were saved. The entire loss was about six millions of dollars. T. Andrea (blockade runner) lost $2,430,000, in 2500 bales of cotton, 300 of it sea island. The Confederate government $900,000, in 800 bales cotton, &c. The Nashville and Chattanooga R. R. Co. 187 bales cotton. J. W. Thomas 37 bales. The State of Virginia and sundry other parties 850 bales cotton, rope, bagging, &c. $900,000. Rankin & Martin's Rosin Oil Works $70,000. B. Hallett, sheds, &c. $25,000. Southern Express Co. 2 car loads of merchandize $100,000. John A. Taylor shed at Ferry $10,000. B. W. & W. L. Beery, sheds &c. $25,000. Georgia Central R. R. Co. 15 freight cars $90,000. W. & M. Co. 8 do. $42,000. Express Co. 2 do. $12,000. Besides all this, a quarter of a mile of wharf, sheds of the Confederate gov't and other parties, injury to cotton press, &c. &c.

No clue has been found to the origin of the fire.

The Alexandra Decision.—LONDON, April 9th.—The decision of the House of Lords was entirely upon technical matters. The merits of the original case were not involved in the slightest degree. The result, however, is, that the Government stands beaten, and is compelled to pay the entire costs of the prosecution. The Lairds come off with flying colors, and they and their friends are in high glee. It is understood that they will claim enormous damages for the loss they have sustained, by detention, etc.; and as they will be careful to bring their case in Chief Baron Pollock's Court, they will probably obtain a verdict from which there can be no appeal. * * * * The existence of the Ministry just now is held by a very precarious tenure. Indeed, I do not hear any prophesy that it will last more than a fortnight longer.

London Cor. Philadelphia Enquirer.

Forrest's Plunder.—The Mobile Advertiser says that one of Forrest's men represents the spoils of the expedition as immense. At the different points successfully attacked, vast stores were found, and horses and mules in large numbers. Every vehicle, of whatever description, was harnessed and loaded and only such plunder destroyed as it was impossible to bring away. Of jeans alone, at Paducah, they took as much as to load completely a long train of army wagons. There must, he says, have been enough to clothe all of Gen. Johnston's army.

Another Handsome Affair.—A letter from Woodstock, Va., of date April 25, says: "Capt. Davis on the 23d, met the 1st N. Y. cavalry, 100 men, at Cedar Creek, charged, and ran them into Winchester, capturing 1 captain and 15 privates, and a number of horses. The captured Captain's horse fell dead under him in the streets of Winchester, having been run to death. No one was hurt on our side."

Captured Stores Coming.—The army stores and supplies that changed hands with the capture of Plymouth, are now on their way to Richmond, to be forwarded to Gen. Lee's army. The stores are estimated in value at several millions of dollars.

Richmond Examiner.

Coming Down.—The boot and shoe dealers are following the hatters in efforts to reduce prices. The Belvin shoe repository of blockade shoes, announces a reduction of ten per cent. on former prices when the new currency is offered.—*Rich. Examiner.*

Judge Ruffin.—A telegraphic despatch, received in this city yesterday, brings the melancholy news of the very serious illness of Chief Justice Ruffin, of North Carolina.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Fight with Deserters.—We learn that Lt. Collins with two men, of Col. Mallett's command at Camp Holmes, came across four deserters in the Western part of this county, on the 27th. They resisted the arrest, when one was killed, and two taken prisoners—the fourth escaped.—*Ral. Confederate 30th.*

The fine residence of Hon. John McQueen, near Bennettsville, S. C., with furniture, clothing and valuable library, was accidentally destroyed by fire on the 17th ult. Loss $20,000 to $30,000.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—May 2

REVIEW OF THE MARKET

Bacon 4 50 to 5 00 Pork 2 50. Lard 3 00 to 4 00.
Beef: 35 to 1 75 cts. per pound, retail
Beeswax 3 00 Butter 8 00 to 10 00
Cotton 1 75 to 2 12½ Coffee 16 00 to 20 00.
Cotton Yarns—20 00 to 50 00 per bunch
Dried Fruit 1 75 per lb.
Eggs 2 50 per dozen.
Flour Lowgrade 6 00 to 8 00 per lb.
Flour $275 to $300
Flaxseed 3 00 to 3 00 per bu
Fodder 12 50 to 15 00. Hay 12 50. Shucks 12 50
Grain—Corn 80 00 Wheat 30 00 to 40 00. Rye 25 00 to 30 00 Oats 10 00 Peas 30 00
Hides—Green 2 50 to 3 50, dry 5 00 to 6 00
Iron—Swedes 3 50 to 4 50.
Leather—Upper 17 50 per lb, Sole 15 00 to 17 50
Liquors—Corn Whiskey 70 00 Apple and Peach Brandy 70 00
Molasses 25 00 to 30 00
Sugar 3 50 to 5 00
Nails 3 50 to 4 00 per lb
Onions 20 00 per bushel
Potatoes—Irish 15 to 20 per bushel Sweets 15 to 20
Rice 1 25 to 1 50 Soap 12 50 to 15 00
Soap—Family Bar 2 00 per lb Toilet 3 00
Spirits Turpentine 3 00 per gallon
Fayetteville 4 4 Sheetings, Factory prices to the State 1 25 Outsiders' prices $4 50 to 5 00.
Salt 35 00 to 40 00 per bushel.
Tallow 8 00. Wool 5 00.

Corrected by J. J. PEMBERTON.

Enrolling Office, 4th Cong. District N. C.,
Wilmington, April 15, 1864.

IN compliance with paragraph IV, Circular No. 10, Conscript Office, Raleigh, March 28th, 1864, County Enrolling Officers and Officers of the Home Guard, will cause to be enrolled and ordered to appear at the following named times and places, *all* white male persons between the ages of 17 and 50, for final enrollment and examination.

New Hanover county, 22d Regiment, at Wilmington, April 25th, 26th, 27th.

New Hanover county, 23d Regiment, at Wilmington, April 28th, 29th.

Columbus county, 87th Regiment, at Whiteville, May 2d, 3d.

Richmond county, 61st Regiment, at Rockingham, May 6th, 7th.

Richmond county, 60th Regiment, at Laurinburg, May 9th, 10th.

Robeson county, 58th Regiment, at Lumberton, May 11th.

Robeson county, 59th Regiment, at Lumberton, May 12th.

Bladen county, 55th Regiment, at Elizabethtown, May 14th, 16th.

Cumberland county, 53d Regiment, Fayetteville, May 19th.

Cumberland county, 54th Regiment, Fayetteville, May 20th, 21st.

Harnett county, 52d Regiment, at Summerville, May 23d, 24th.

Brunswick county, 56th Regiment, at Smithville, May 30th.

II. Persons between 17 and 18 and 45 and 50 will be enrolled on the same roll, and distinct from those between 18 and 45.

III. Militia Officers and Magistrates between the ages of 18 and 45 in the counties of New Hanover, Brunswick, Columbus, Robeson, Richmond, Bladen and Cumberland, will not be required to report.

IV. In Harnett county, *every white male* person between the ages of 17 and 50 will be required to report.

V. In compliance with Circular No. 12, Conscript Office, County Enrolling Officers and Officers of the Home Guard, will cause to be enrolled in their respective counties, *all male free persons of color*, between the ages of 18 and 50, and have them to appear before the Medical Examining Board and District Enrolling Officer, at the times and places above stated for enrollment and examination.

A. LANDIS, Jr.,
Captain and Enrolling Officer,
4th Con. District N. C.

Office Med. Examining Board,
WILMINGTON, N. C., April 15, 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Medical Examining Board will attend at the above named times and places for the examination of all Conscripts and persons above specified.

All persons in the counties of Columbus, Robeson, Richmond, Bladen and Cumberland, who have received permanent certificates of exemption since March 14th, 1864, will not be required to report.

SAMUEL R. BIXEY,
Surgeon P. A. C. S., Chief of Examining Board,
27-2w] Fourth Congressional District N. C.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., April 31, 1864. When called for please say they are advertised.

Levi Brown, Mrs Fannie Brewer, Mrs Laura Baker, Margaret Black, Mrs Sary C Brown, Miss B A Bagot, A D Bullard, Angus Cameron 2, Joseph E J Cain, Wm E Crumpler, Mrs Catharine Deal, H Dunkin, H S Deal, Mrs Civility Daniel, Henry Davis, Mrs Sarah Dove, G J Fellars, Mrs Susan Fore, Miss Lovdy A Glover, Solomon Gale, Olif Guin, Blewman Holland, W S Hall, J W Haithcox, Wm Henry, Thos G Hall, J P Hale, B B Holt, Mrs E A Jones, Mrs Eliza Johnson, Miss Catharine Johnson, Miss Emily Jessup, R J Guner, W L Jennings, W J Jackson, Miss Charlotte Johnson, Miss S C Johnson, Mrs Nancy Monroe, C W Mills, Jas Morgan, Malcom Monroe, S M Moody, Sam'l Moody, Miss C Moore, D H Settor, Mrs E Pernell, Miss Jane Past, Miss M J Porter, Alex Pate, "Peace," Peter McQueen, Mrs J H McRae, J D McCall 2, D McDuff, Miss M L McDonald, H L McNeill, Mrs Ann McNeill, G W McCullough, Jno McRae, Mrs J C McPharland, Wm McKay 2, Neill McLeod, J Reins, J S Reiner, Miss Louisa Rollins, Mrs

THE CAPTURE OF PLYMOUTH.

From the Richmond Dispatch, 23d inst.

The force engaged on our side was Hoke's brigade, commanded by Col. Mercer, of the 21st Ga., Ransom's and Kemper's (Virginia) brigade, commanded by Col. Terry.

On Sunday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, our forces, under the command of Gen. Hoke, arrived in front of Plymouth, the fortifications being plainly visible through the trees behind which the Confederates were drawn up. The 1st Virginia regiment, commanded by Major Norton, was thrown forward as skirmishers, and the enemy's pickets retired behind their fortifications. Just as the firing commenced a white object was seen in the field in front, which was supposed to be a flag of truce, but which proved on inspection to be a target planted there by the yankees for artillery practice. In the same field there were several targets planted, and by previous practice the enemy had gotten a perfect range of all the approaches to their works. The yankees opened on the skirmishers with the large guns in the fort which they were approaching, in which was mounted a 100-pounder Parrott and 8 inch Columbiad. No assault was made on Sunday afternoon, though the skirmishers were kept out.

During the afternoon a gunboat came out from behind the town and started up the river with a pleasure party on board. Our artillery opened on her, but though struck she proceeded on up the river, landed her passengers, and that night attempted to drop down to the town. She was again attacked by the artillery, and by some sharpshooters rested on the banks for the purpose, but without stopping her.

On Monday our forces held the position assumed Sunday evening, the enemy shelling at times furiously. On Tuesday, it seems, heavy fighting occurred, with varied success, and on Wednesday morning the place was carried by assault, Hoke's brigade entering and charging with the bayonet up the principal streets. Col. Mercer, who led them, was killed. During Tuesday our artillery, including the Fayette Artillery, of Richmond was planted within 150 yards of the fortifications and opened fire. The Fayette Artillery, it is stated, suffered heavily from the enemy's fire.

The gunboat which went out of the Roanoke it is said made short work of the shipping in front of the town.

Sunday morning our cavalry pickets found a negro spy coming into our lines wearing the dress of a field hand, and having a red handkerchief tied around his head. Under this dress was found the full uniform of a yankee soldier. The negro was hung on the spot.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF PLYMOUTH FIGHT

RICHMOND, April 25.—We gave on Saturday some of the particulars of the fighting which resulted in the capture of Plymouth. Our forces arrived in front of Plymouth on Sunday afternoon about 4 o'clock, and succeeded in capturing most of the enemy's pickets, which were stationed a few miles from town, and felt their works, and finding them much stronger than was anticipated, the men being exhausted by a long day's march, the attack was postponed until next day. During the whole day Monday the artillery and sharpshooters were engaged with their gunboats and forts, which resulted in one of the former being sunk. At about dusk on the same evening Fort Sanderson, a very strong earthwork, was assaulted and carried by storm, after a spirited resistance. During this assault a number of our men were killed by hand grenades in the ditch. After carrying the above named fort our forces advanced close up to the main works of the enemy, on the west side of the town. On Tuesday morning at two o'clock the Albemarle, one of our iron-clad gunboats, commanded by Capt. Cook, came down the river and engaged the enemy's batteries and gunboats which were lying in front of the town. The enemy's boats attempted to board her, which attack was handsomely repulsed. They also attempted to trap her, having stretched a chain under water across the space that intervened between their boats; but instead of running between them Capt. Cook made direct for the largest, striking her amidship, and sunk her in a few minutes, together with most of the officers and crew, only a few of whom were picked up. He immediately engaged the other, and pursued her some distance down the river, but not deeming it prudent to venture too far down the river, he returned to his former position in front of Plymouth.

After daylight on the same morning General Hoke demanded a surrender of the place and its defences, which demand the enemy declined to accede to. During the day their works were reconnoitered and felt at different points. Tuesday night the position of our troops was moved around through a very difficult route to the east or opposite side of the town. At daylight Wednesday morning they charged and carried the entire line of fortifications on the east side, driving the enemy at the point of the bayonet completely through the town to the opposite side, where some of our troops were left, who succeeded in capturing a large number of prisoners.

During all day Tuesday and Wednesday morning the Albemarle, with the gallant Cook in command, engaged the enemy's batteries, taking them in reverse. The town now being entirely in our possession, together with all the enemy's works, with the exception of the main fort, a demand was made for its surrender, which was refused, but as soon as our sharpshooters commenced to advance, the enemy began to desert by twos, threes and twenties, coming into our lines and throwing down their arms. The flag of the fort was then soon hauled down, which resulted in the surrender by Brig. Gen. Wessels of four regiments of infantry, one squadron of cavalry, a battalion of artillery, and two or three companies of N. C. "Buffaloes," together with the large amount of stores, provisions, siege guns, etc., previously reported in this paper.

Our loss in killed and wounded in the land fight was much larger than that of the enemy, owing to the fact that our troops were exposed to a raking fire, without protection of any kind, while the enemy were covered by their works. Our total loss was three hundred killed and wounded, while the loss of the enemy in this respect only amounted to one hundred. The number of prisoners captured was as follows: 2,500 whites and 800 negroes, a portion of the latter being women and children. A large number of negroes and "buffaloes" (fit associates) escaped by means of boats and canoes, while quite a number plunged into the river, a portion of whom never reached the opposite shore.

The behavior of our troops throughout the whole affair was everything that could be desired, and where all did so well it would be next to injustice to discriminate. The gallant Col. Mercer was killed while leading a charge, and thus sealed with his life blood his devotion to his country. He was a native of Georgia, and the only field officer lost by us during the siege of Plymouth.

Twenty Virginia officers and privates wounded in the engagement, have arrived in Petersburg, and were assigned to the S. C. Hospital, Washington street. They were wounded on Monday, while storming the outer line of entrenchments. Some few of the wounds were severe, but most of them slight.

A yankee who was wounded and captured in the storming of the first fort was also brought on and placed in the hospital. He suffered amputation of the right arm at Weldon.

The larger proportion of the wounded were left in Weldon.—*Dispatch.*

List of Wounded received at General Hospital No 8, Goldsboro', N. C., on the 22d inst

6th N C Reg't: Company A, J E Borden; B, J Tellery, J E Saunders, A Weavil; C, Sg't J E Lyon, Jno McGee; E, E Pitman; F, E Nelson; H, F Page; I, Jno Childress, A B Ephraim; K, F P Hyatt, Jno Reece.
8th N C Reg't: Co I, A Borgs.
21st N C Reg't: Co D, J C Boyles; F, A M King; H, W W Ashburn, Jno Martin; I, C H Boyles; K, O'Flynn.
35th N C Reg't: Co A, J A Costin; C Neal Smith
43d N C Reg't: Co A, L R Grisham; L J Quinn; E. A W Simmons; F, J H Wood; H, W J Ashcraft; K, W H Meeks
60th N C Reg't: Co A, K Sutton; B, W Handy; D, L C R Wilson, J R Miller, G W Montgomery; G, E Carlton.
21st Georgia Reg't: Co F, W B Phillips; G, L W Jones
24th Va Reg't: Co B, H A Mintz.
Bradford's (Miss) Art: T L Russell.

WILSON, April 24.—Surgeon-General E Warren: Your dispatch just received. I have received 82 of our wounded from Plymouth. Capt. Macon, of 43d Reg't State Troops killed; Lt. C. L. Wilson of Orange county, slightly wounded in the foot. Of the wounded received here most are slight and some severe, though but few will prove fatal.

S. S. SATCHWELL,
Surgeon in Charge.

The late Col. Mercer.—Col. Mercer was a brave and gallant officer, and although he was not a native of the State upon whose soil he fell, yet he has given up his life in her defence. He was a military man by education, having graduated at West Point in the year 1854. He was in the same class with Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, Gen. Hood, Gen. Custis Lee and Gen. W. D. Pender, and graduated with them. At the time the war broke out, he was stationed in California and was 1st Lt. in the 1st U. S. Dragoons. Hearing that his native State had seceded from the Old Union, he immediately resigned his commission in the U. S. service, and tendered his services, to the Confederate Government. He was ordered to Richmond, Va., and appointed Col. of the 21st Georgia regiment in the year 1861, and was attached to Ewell's Corps. He participated in the battle of Winchester, Va., and was highly complimented by his commanding General, in his official report of the battle of Cross Keys. He also bore a conspicuous part in the battles of Malvern Hill, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. On the 20th January, 1864, he was attached to Hoke's Brigade, was with the Brigade on the late expedition against Newbern, acted very gallantly at the Battle of Bachelor's Creek, and was afterwards assigned to the command of all the Cavalry in this department.

In the expedition against Plymouth he was in command of his own regiment, and dtring the attack upon the Town was in command of Hoke's Brigade, [Gen. Hoke being in command of all the troops,] and fell during the charge upon Fort Sanderson, which was taken a few minutes after his fall.

The remains of Col. Mercer arrived here on Wednesday night last, and were interred in the Episcopal Cemetery by the side of the late and lamented Gen. W. D. Pender, his class mate, his comrade in arms and his relative.

Tarboro' Southerner.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FORT CAMPBELL, N. C., April 15.

At a meeting held at Fort Campbell on the 14th of April 1864, by the soldiers of this Garrison, Capt. J. C. Robertson was appointed Chairman and Lieut. J. L. Pool Sec'y.

The object of the meeting being explained by the Chairman, the following named, viz: Capt. W. F. Brooks, Serg'ts Millikin, Bullock and Averett, were appointed to draft resolutions. The committee having retired for a short time, reported through their Chairman the following resolutions:

1st. Resolved, That the course pursued by His Excellency Gov. Vance during the hostilities now existing between the United and Confederate States has elicited our approval and admiration, and that our thanks and the thanks of all North Carolina soldiers are due him, for his untiring efforts in their behalf while absent from their homes and firesides in defence of their country's rights.

2d. Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting be directed to invite Gov. Vance to address the soldiers of this command at this place at such time as he may think proper.

3d. Resolved, That the Chairman furnish a copy of the foregoing resolutions to Gov. Vance and solicit his acceptance; also that a copy be furnished the Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal and Raleigh Confederate for publication.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

Capt. J. C. ROBERTSON, Ch'n.
Lt J. L. POOL, Sec'y.

Capt W. F. BROOKS,
Sergt. R. R. MILLIKIN,
" H. C. BULLOCK,
" H. C. AVERETT, } Com

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FORT HOLMES, N. C., April 14th 1864.

At a meeting of Co. E, 40th Reg't N. C. T., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, feeling the necessity of having true, loyal patriotic men to represent us in the next Legislature of N. C., as well as men of undoubted and tried abilities, and men whose sentiments in regard to the great cause of the Confederacy will not admit of a doubtful construction, therefore,

Resolved, that, entirely approving of the highly patriotic course of Capt. B. F. Little of Richmond county, both at home and in the army, and believing him to have the entire confidence both of the people at home and the soldiers, and that his eminent and tried abilities as a statesman would as a representative ever be devoted to protecting and fostering the interests of the State and Confederacy and in allaying the political strife that Holden and his fanatics have stirred up in the State;

Resolved, That we most earnestly recommend Capt. Little as a man eminently qualified to represent the people of the Senatorial District of Richmond and Robeson counties in the next Legislature.

Resolved, That if Capt. Little will become a candidate we most earnestly call upon the people at home and the soldiers of the District to unite with us in giving him a cordial support.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Capt. Little, and also to the Fayetteville Observer with the request that they be published.

C. D McIVER, Sec'y.

J. M McKINNON, Ch'm.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Agreeable to previous notice, a portion of the citizens of Avoresboro' District met at their Muster Ground to express their sentiments. On motion Lewis Jackson was called to the Chair, and Samuel J. Wade requested to act as Sec'y. The Chairman explained the object of the meeting in a very brief manner. On motion, the Chairman appointed five as a committee to draft resolutions for the meeting. After a short absence they returned and through their Chairman reported the following resolutions, viz:

Whereas, the time is drawing near when the voters of Aversaboro' District will be called on to cast their votes for members of the Legislature, therefore

Resolved, That we, a portion of the citizens of Aversaboro' District, do approve of the course of our present Representatives, Neill McKay and Dr. John McCormick, and recommend their re-election.

Resolved, That these Resolutions be sent to the Fayetteville Observer with a request that they be published. The Fayetteville North Carolinian please copy.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

LEWIS JACKSON, Ch'n.
S. J. WADE, Sec'y.

CONFEDERATE TREASURY NOTES.

The following figures and statements, for which we are indebted to the politeness of the Register of the Treasury, will be of interest to our readers:

Statement of the issue of non interest-bearing Treasury notes since the organization of the Confederate Government:

Fifty cents	$911,258 50
Ones	4,882 000 00
Twos	8,086,820 00
Fives	79,090 315 00
Tens	157,952,750 00
Twenties	217,425,120 00
Fifties	188,861,400 00
Hundreds	318 036,200 00
Total	$978,277,863 50

Statement, showing the amount of non-interest bearing Treasury notes outstanding on 31st March, 1864:

Act May 16, 1861—Two year notes	$7 201,875 00
Act Aug 19, 1861—General currency	154,856,681 00
Act April 19, 1862—Ones and twos	4,516 509 00
Act Oct'r 13, 1862—General currency	118,997 821 50
Act March 23, 1863—General currency	511,182,566 50
Total	$796,254,403 00

From these two statements it appears that $177,022,960 50 of the non-interest bearing issues have been redeemed and cancelled. This amount includes only such notes as have been regularly cancelled and destroyed in pursuance of warrants from the Treasury. There is always in the hands of the depositaries notes not yet reported for destruction. We have heard the amount thus held at present, apart from the four per cent funding, estimated at ten millions.

There is but little doubt that the funding East and West of the Mississippi, will amount to three hundred millions. The total issue outstanding March 31st is thereby reduced say to $485 000,000. Of this, a considerable portion, probably a hundred millions, is in hundred dollar notes. Excluding these, we have $385,000 000 left; of which, the issues of five dollars and under amount to $90,969,893 50. Suppose $85,000,000 of these are now in circulation, and we have for all others $300,000,000, which the tax of one-third has reduced to $200,000,000. The total circulation at the present time, irrespective of the new issue, is, therefore, largely less than $300,000,000, and of this a considerable amount is always to be found in the hands of the disbursing officers and depositaries.

We have not included in the above any estimate of the amount of circulation lost or destroyed, and thereby gained to the Government. It is doubtless considerable.

The amount of currency which has been cancelled and destroyed (irrespective of the operations of the present currency law) is nearly 20 per cent. of the whole issue. If this reduction be applied to the five dollar notes, the amount of these in circulation would appear to be $63,272,252.

Rich. Sentinel.

POINTS OF INTEREST IN LOUISIANA

Shreveport is the capital of Caddo Parish, La., situated near the foot of Caddo Lake, in the Northwestern part of the State. It is finely located for business on the Red river, being surrounded by an exceedingly fertile planting region about thirty miles below the "great raft." Since the war Shreveport has been an extensive depot for commissary and other stores for the Trans-Mississippi Confederate troops, and up to the time of the siege of Vicksburg, formed an important link in the "chain of supplies" for our Western army. There is a military prison there, which has at times contained a large number of yankee prisoners. It is 230 miles from the mouth of the river.

Alexandria, 150 miles from the mouth, is, we believe, the highest point on Red river ever visited by the enemy before the present expedition.

Eighty miles above is Natchitoches, an old French town, settled in 1713. It is noted in history as the scene of a hard battle between the inhabitants and the Natchez Indians, 1732, resulting in the extinction of the Natchez as a distinct nation. It was formerly situated on the Red river, but that stream has "taken a new channel" of about thirty miles in length, and is now about four miles from the town. During high water the old channel is full and navigable for about three months. The remainder of the year it is nearly dry. The place once used to be a great resort for Texas traders. But all its glory has departed; and it is now dwindled into comparative insignificance—but few vestiges of its prosperity remaining.

From Shreveport a railroad has been graded westward to Marshall, Texas, and sixteen miles beyond, making a line in all some sixty miles in length. The work on this railroad was stopped by the war. There is a fine wagon road running from Shreveport west to Texas.

Many years ago a railroad route was projected to Vicksburg, which was completed from the latter place west as far as the Monroe or the Ouachita river. This was almost completely destroyed by the great freshet in 1862. It was afterwards repaired, but was destroyed by us when driven back by the Federals. We understand it has been repaired and used by them in transporting troops, &c. The rivers of Louisiana are navigable only during the spring freshets. After that time but few of them are deep enough for steamers or transports of any size.

Richmond Dispatch.

True Patriotism.—We were told the other day of one of the many notable instances of true patriotism which have been evinced by citizens of North Carolina. A gentleman of Warren county, whose name we were not authorized to give, was in France at the beginning of hostilities between the North and South. As soon as he heard that his State had seceded, he started for home, to join his destiny with hers. He arrived at New York and made his way as fast as he could for home; and had proceeded as far as Alexandria and was at Jackson's Hotel the night Ellsworth was killed by Jackson. He soon reached home, however, and joined a company as a private, in which capacity he has served ever since, refusing all promotion, although he has been offered, as we are told, the position of Major of his regiment.

Besides this, he has sold his produce (for he is a man of wealth,) to the poor and needy alone, at much less than Government prices, when they were selling for, and he was offered, double that amount. The other day he sold flour at $50 a barrel to soldiers' families and those unable to pay speculators' prices, and he keeps his produce alone for such.

Such a man is truly entitled to the name of *Patriot*, and deserves well of his country.

Raleigh Confederate.

Death of Wilson W. Whitaker, Esq.—We regret to learn that this gentleman died at his residence near this city, on the 24th inst. Mr. Whitaker was an enterprising, public spirited man, and has filled many important public trusts with fidelity and credit to himself.—*Raleigh Confederate.*

Gen. R. B. Vance.—Gen. Vance, captured some time ago in Western North Carolina, is confined in the city jail of Knoxville.

A Long Furlough.—A Private belonging to the army of Northern Virginia, has had a furlough granted him by order of Gen. Lee for 840 days. He was entitled to this long leave under the army order granting a certain number of days' furlough for each recruit furnished. His leave of absence promises to lap over into the next war.

The Grumblers.—Wheel-horses are invaluable in their true office, which is to hold back the wagon and prevent it from going down hill too rapidly. But, then, wheel-horses to hold back when the wagon is *going up hill*, and when it is just at a "pinch," requiring the whole strength of the team, are very unprofitable—nay troublesome and vexatious—animals. They fatigue and weary the team, and retard the movement of the wagon, with advantage to none. The grumblers in the Southern Confederacy are just like these latter kind of wheel-horses. They take the studs as the heavy burthen is mounting the steepest part of the hill, and do every contrariwise thing known to horse kind, even to marring the good appearances of the "swingle tree."

Now, as it is perfectly useless to reason with a "baulky horse," it is idle to reason with the grumblers. We can only hope to see the heavy wain taken to the top of the hill without them, knowing that they will not be pacified until the level, hard road is reached and there they will in the sunshine and the shade of the lovely highway be as bright and cheerful as the best of horses, and snort their satisfaction and pride just as though they did as much as the freest puller and gamest horse in the team!

The grumbler is a very much injured man at one time; he is a very intrepid defender of the people's rights at another; he is always a very independent fellow, not afraid to attack tyranny or corruption wherever they show their hideous fronts; and we should add, never is anything but an honest and personally a most disinterested man! He is beyond question, the wisest of the wise, and sees what other people cannot: that nothing is proper or politic, and no measure of the Government is constitutional. * * *

But the country is united as never country was in such a war. The feeble sounds of discord are drowned by the concordant voice of the entire people composing the family of Confederate States. The successes achieved by a noble and intrepid soldiery are shaming the despondent and timid into high spirit and courage. Croaking and grumbling are subsiding; and when the work is done, the acclivity reached, and the triumph won, there will be none to admit but they too were true and faithful; and helped to achieve the grand result.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

AUCTION SALES.

M. CRONLY, Auctioneer.

BY CATALOGUE OF

IMPORTED GOODS.

CARGOES STEAM SHIPS PET AND LUCY.

With sundry consignments per other Ships.

ON WEDNESDAY, May 11th, 1864, commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M., I will sell at my Sales Rooms, No. 2 Granite Row, Wilmington N. C., the Cargoes of the above named Ships, together with other consignments, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS.

8 bales white Flannel
4 bales blue do
8 bales scarlet do
2 bales printed do
1 bale Magenta do
1 bale stone do
1 bale assorted do
5 cases DeLaines
3 cases Merino Shirts
3 bales colored Lenas
3 bales Melton Cloths
2 cases silk Handkerchiefs
4 cases Gloves, Braids, &c
2 cases black Alpacca
2 cases fancy Tweeds
2 cases flax Thread
2 cases pins
2 cases Bone Buttons
2 cases fancy Wove Shirts
2 cases Black and White Muslin
2 cases Regatta Prints
1 case Bunting, Red, White and Blue
1 case Hemp Sheets
1 case Ready-Made Clothing
1 case Corsetts, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery, &c
1 case Pilot Cloth
1 bale Cassimere
1 case Spool Cotton

SHOES, &c.

14 cases Ladies and Gents Shoes
3 cases Army Bluchers
1 case Cavalry Boots
4 cases Boy's Shoes
1 case Calf skins
4 cases Supr. Chamois Skins
1 bale Shoe Thread

STATIONARY.

5 cases Stationary
Letter Papers, Pens, Lead Pencils, &c

COTTON CARDS, &c

12 cases Cotton Cards, 500 pair
1 case Superior Card Clothing, 4 x 84.
10 bales Stitching Twine

GROCERIES.

72 packages superior Green Tea, chests, half chests and caddies
104 packages Black Tea, chests, half chests and caddies.
22 barrels crushed Sugar
22 bags Jamaica Coffee
50 boxes Adamantine Candles
17 bags black Pepper
10 casks Chickory
5 barrels Starch
5 boxes Starch
2 casks Vinegar
50 barrels Mackerel
10 half Barrels Mackerel
85 kitts do
16 kitts Salmon
55 sacks Liverpool G. A Salt
10 casks Table Salt, 102 doz
3 cases Spices

HARDWARE, &c.

98 kegs Cut Nails, assorted sizes
54 drums Nails
4 tons Nail Rod Iron
4 cases Cutlery
1 case Hatchets
1 case Rasps
1 case Pistol Cartridges
1 case Rifle wipers and girths
10 cases Gun Caps
1 cask Shoemaker's Tools

OILS, &c

132 tins Kerosene Oil, 5 gals each
2 casks Whale Oil
1 cask Coal Tar

DRUGS

10 cases Super Mass Liquorice
2 cases Liquorice Root
101 barrels English Copperas
54 kegs Bi Carb Soda
30 drums Balsam Copaiba
29 barrels Alum
10 cases Blue Mass
7 casks Epsom Salts
11 barrels Epsom Salts
43 kegs Epsom Salts
12 casks Alcohol
11 barrels Borax
3 barrels Soda Crystals
3 cases Pure Castile Soap, 350 lbs
8 cases Magnesia
2 casks Gum Camphor
2 casks Extract Logwood
2 casks Potash
1 case Gum Shellac
2 kegs Saltpetre
4 cases Tart. Acid
2 cases Baking Powder
1 case Morphia Acet and Med.
1 case Phosphorus.

LIQUORS, &c

3 half Pipes Pure Martel Brandy
3 half Pipes Old Rum
45 casks Rum
28 casks Pale Ale, 4 dozen each
48 cases do 4 do
90 cases Old Tom Cordial Gin
50 cases D'ohn's fine Gin
146 cases fine Holland Gin
162 cases superior Cognac Brandy
20 cases Scotch Whiskey
40 demijohns pure Holland Gin

Wilmington, N. C., April 26. 27-4t

FROM THE NORTH.

Baltimore papers of the 20th inst. furnish the annexed items of news:

The Red River Expedition.—The Chicago Evening Journal publishes letters from the Red River expedition, giving the details of a severe Federal reverse at Pleasant Hill, De Soto Parish, La. The Federal cavalry of the third and fourth divisions of the 13th army corps, after a hard-fought battle, were put to rout by the Confederates, with a loss of over 2000 men in killed, wounded and missing. Gen. Ransom, commanding the cavalry, was wounded. The letters of the Journal are dated Ecore, April 10th and 11th.

European News.—The Peers in the British House of Lords have delivered judgment in the Alexandra case adverse to the Crown, and dismissed the appeal from the judgments of the Courts.

Mr. Stansfield, who was implicated in the Mazzini conspiracy against the Emperor Napoleon, has resigned his position in the Government.

Garibaldi was enthusiastically welcomed by the civil authorities and citizens on his arrival at Southampton, England, on the 4th inst.

The Courts of London, Rome, Vienna, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Spain and France have agreed to recognize the Emperor of Mexico on his accession. He would shortly take his departure for Vera Cruz.

In the House of Lords, Earl Russell incidentally referred to the spurious report of Mr. Mallory, the Secretary of the Confederate States Navy, and intimated that he was originally led by Mr. Seward to accept the report as genuine. But, said the Earl, Mr. Seward states that, having made further inquiry, he finds it to have been altogether a forgery.

DALTON, April 23.—Northern dates to the 21st are received here. New Orleans papers of the 16th were received in New York on the 20th. Banks's headquarters were at Natchitoches. Rebels are burning all the cotton on Red river and Ouachita.

CHICAGO, April 20.—The Journal says that the day after the disaster to the 13th army corps Gen. Corse engaged and defeated the enemy, capturing 2000 prisoners and 20 cannon.

CAIRO, April 20.—Guerillas along the river declare that they will not allow Northern men to work on abandoned plantations. They recently made a raid on Tensas, La., capturing a large number of negroes and mules, killing Mr. Rollison and Mr. Matternalleth, after making them dig their own graves.

RICHMOND, April 26.—Baltimore papers of the 23d have been received, from which we gather the following items:

From the Potomac.—Advices from the army of the Potomac indicate active preparations for the campaign. Large numbers of sick have been transferred to Washington. All sutlers—2,800 in number—have left the army. Grant has established his head-quarters in the field.

From Red River.—Additional yankee accounts from Red river, not deemed reliable, claim a decisive victory over Kirby Smith's forces in the battle of Pleasant Hill. Among the rebels killed were Gens Morton and Parsons.

A Fleet Sailed from New York.—A lot of war steamers went to sea at New York on Wednesday. The fleet will touch at Hampton Roads. It is said orders are not to be opened until their departure from that point.

New York Militia to take the Field.—The Governor of New York is determined to call out State Militia Regiments, to do duty in forts around New York, and allow forces stationed there to be transferred to the field.

Beast Butler.—Butler demands to be relieved from his present position, or have control of military movements, having base within limits of his department.

The Florida.—Letters from Havana mention the arrival of the Florida at Ramidious, Cuba, on the 11th inst. Several Union gunboats have gone to take her.

Gold.—The New York Herald says Chase has sold all his surplus gold, and it is evident he will be compelled before the year is out to buy gold to pay the interest on the public debt. Gold closed on the 22d at 175.

Foreign Items.—In the House of Commons on the 8th Mr. Layard said the government was taking measures to investigate alleged kidnapping of Irish emigrants into service of the Federal army.

A large company has been formed in England, with a capital of $1,000,000, to purchase steamers to run the blockade and bring out cotton.

The steamer Matilda, built at Gasgow for the Confederates, bound for a rebel port, with iron and steel, was totally wrecked near Lundey Island.

Maximilian was to sail on the 13th.

A great part of the city of Demerara destroyed by fire—loss from 2 to $3,000,000.

The French Tobacco still at Richmond.—RICHMOND, April 25.—Butler's flag of truce boat arrived at City Point yesterday afternoon. Butler in a communication to the commanding officer at City Point, says: "The limit of time having arrived, which was fixed by the Convention between representatives of the Emperor of France and the United States for shipping Tobacco at City Point, I have sent Lieut. Paine, of my staff, for the purpose of delivering a despatch to the commanding officer of French vessels." The French steamers left during the afternoon. No tobacco was sent.

The Confederate Depredations on Yankee Commerce.—A document of unusual interest was lately published in the Congressional proceedings, which gives an alphabetical list of vessels captured by Confederate privateers, reported up to January 30, 1864, with the port of clearance, destination, place of capture, and tonnage, prepared by Capt. J. H. Upton, Secretary American Shipmasters' Association. This list, far from being complete, gives as the total number of vessels captured 193; total tonnage 89,704; value of vessels at fifty dollars per ton $4,485,200; value of cargo at one hundred dollars per ton $8,970,400; total value $13,455,600. Of the vessels thus captured thirty five were from New York, and their tonnage was 19,361, which, at the estimated value in the table, amounted to $968,050; the cargo to $1,936,100. Twenty-three of the captured vessels cleared for New York, the tonnage of which amounted to 12,312, worth $615,600, the cargo $1,231,200.

New Enterprises.—W. B. & C. Fisher, of Lynchburg, Va., are making percussion caps—army and sporting—on a large scale.

A factory of knitting needles has been established at Columbus, Ga. Sixty thousand sets have been turned out.

David L. Clark, of Abingdon, Va., has commenced making nitrate of silver.

Georgia Bacon Tithes.—RICHMOND, April 25.—It is officially estimated that the tithe bacon of Georgia will exceed 5,000,000 pounds.

The Savannah Republican says the introduction of the new currency in that city has brought down prices considerably.

A telegraphic line between St. Petersburg and Irkutsk, in Liberia, has recently been finished. The distance is over 4,000 miles, and a letter formerly took twenty-four days between the two places. Now a message is sent in a little more than seven hours.

WAR NEWS.

From the Trans-Mississippi.—MOBILE, April 23.—Western dispatches report that Banks is retreating on Natchez, and Gen. Taylor pursuing. Transports are coming out of Red River loaded with wounded. It is reported that we captured 14 gunboats that were aground above the Red River Falls. Official news has been received of the capture of a gunboat on the Yazoo river carrying eight 24 pounders. Her guns and stores were removed, and the boat burnt.

DEMOPOLIS, April 23.—A dispatch from Canton, 22d, says: Gen. Taylor captured 7,000 prisoners, 400 negroes, and 19 pieces of artillery in Louisiana.

MOBILE, April 25.—Western dispatches confirm Banks' defeat on the 14th and 15th at Grand Ecorce—loosing 4,500 prisoners, with camp equipage. On the 18th, 11 boats, carrying the Federal wounded, passed Bonnet Carie. Banks is at Fort DeRussey, calling for reinforcements. Taylor followed Banks from Mansfield. Reinforcements are going from New Orleans and Baton Rouge to Banks whose army is demoralized. Taylor well up, pressing. Yazoo Valley clear of yankees.

Capture of a Gunboat.—RICHMOND, April 25.—The following official dispatch was received at the War Department, yesterday:

DEMOPOLIS, ALA., April 23d.—To Gen. S. Cooper:—Brig. Gen Wirt Adams, Commanding Cavalry, on the Yazoo River, telegraphs me from Yazoo City, on 22d inst., to this effect: I have the honor to report the capture of a gunboat to-day, near the city, while lying near the shore. She was attacked by a section of artillery and a detachment of sharpshooters under Col. Griffith, who drove the men from the guns and finally the crew from the boat. I removed her fine armament of eight twenty-four pounder guns and the most valuable stores, and had her burned to the water's edge. The captain and pilot are prisoners in my hands, and a number of the crew. My casualties are small.

L. POLK, Lieut. General.

Another reported Victory by Forrest.—DALTON, April 25.—A lady who came through the lines to-day, reports that Forrest attacked Grierson at Decatur, Tenn., killing Grierson and capturing a large number of prisoners.

Skirmishes in Georgia.—DALTON, April 23.—The enemy's cavalry captured 24 of our cavalry near Spring Place yesterday, and killed the Lieutenant in command. Gen. Wheeler hearing of it, ordered Col. Ross to make a dash on their pickets in front of Tunnel Hill at daylight this morning, which resulted in the capture of 30 horses and killing fifteen men.

From Western North Carolina.—The tories, several hundred strong, occupied Burnsville, Yancy county, last week. Some of the citizens fled to this place, others to McDowell county. Troops were sent forward to dislodge them, and on Saturday Col. Palmer went over to take command. Great anxiety is felt to hear something from him, but up to the present writing nothing is known. If the enemy have the nerve to stand, a severe fight has or may occur. We have, however, seen enough of tory movements to induce us to question whether they will stand "square up" when the chances are anything like equal.

A dreadful state of affairs exists in East Tennessee. Men who have been true to the South, are, since Longstreet left, subjected to every outrage. Robbery and assassination are daily occurrences. Hanging southern men seems to be a favorite pastime with the Lincolnites. A gentleman who escaped through the mountains to this place, a few days since, gives such a description of things generally as would lead one to conclude that the devil from hell, with all his imps and strikers, had been turned loose upon the defenceless people of East Tennessee. And the yankee authorities wink at all these outrages, if they do not openly sanction and encourage them.

The Yankees are organizing a negro regiment at Morristown and one at Knoxville. To fill up the ranks they are taking all the negro men in the country, as well from Lincolnite as from Southerner.—*Asheville News, 21st inst.*

Postscript.—Since our form was made up, we are informed that Col. Palmer attacked the enemy in Burnsville on Tuesday morning last, capturing some 15. The rest had "smelt a mice," and skedaddled, as we predicted they would. Mont Ray, the leader of the band, escaped.—*Ib.*

From Arkansas.—We have been kindly furnished, says the Chattanooga Rebel, with a letter from a citizen of Helena, Arkansas, to an officer in the Army of Tennessee, from which we make the following extracts. The letter was written on the 25th ult:—

"I find that most of the citizens about Helena have taken the oath, it being made compulsory on them, all for the want of an organized force near. A small regiment well managed would be sufficient.

"The yankees have been making raids through Philips, Monroe, St. Francis and Crittenden counties, in small squads, and capturing a good many of different commands. A man by the name of Fisher, who used to sell fish about Helena, heads these raids. He is very successful, and the people fear him. Since Dobbins has been away the Feds have had it nearly all their own way. Dobbins came back the other day, got the boys together, and met a raid of 300, coming out of Helena, and fought them nine hours. My informant says he could not learn the particulars of the fight, but he saw come into town while he was in Helena, eight wagons loaded with dead, and nine wagons loaded with wounded.

"Gen. Hurlburt's corps, or most of it, has passed up the river, after getting whipped at Yazoo.

"We have just learned that the expedition up Red River has returned, having made a failure, minus 5,000 men. Dick Taylor has disposed of them.

"Confederate money in Memphis is worth 25 cents on the dollar in greenbacks."

Plymouth Prisoners.—RICHMOND, April 26.—Gen. Wessel and other officers, captured at Plymouth, arrived at the Libby prison to-day.

The Goldsboro' Journal of Monday says 2200 of the white yankee prisoners captured by Gen. Hoke, at Plymouth, *en route* for Americus, Ga., reached Rocky Mount on Sunday.

Gen. Hoke Promoted.—The admirers of merit and gallantry will be gratified to learn that President Davis has conferred upon Brig. Gen. Hoke, the hero of Plymouth, the rank and commission of Major General. The promotion, as we learn, was awarded of the President's own motion, and the dispatch announcing the promotion, thanks Gen. Hoke in behalf of the Confederacy for his brilliant success, and states that the promotion dates from his victory.—*Rich. Whig.*

Grant Reported at Chattanooga.—DALTON, April 26.—It is currently reported that Grant has arrived at Chattanooga and taken command of the Army of the Cumberland.

Yankee Force at Yorktown.—Reliable information from Yorktown has been received to the effect that Gen. Baldy Smith had been reinforced by two army corps, raising his whole force to about 15,000. The reinforcements commenced arriving on the 14th inst.—*Rich. Sen., 25th.*